

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For NOVEMBER, 1765.

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PLAN of the late DREADED FIRE in BISHOPSGATE-STREET,

And Representations of the

CITRON TREE and LEMON TREE,

Finely engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;  
 may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound,  
 stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. IN NOVEMBER, 1703.

[illegible]

**T. L. Bookeller, and Corbett State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Ticked, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, for the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.**

CHARLES CORBET

[illegible]



# LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1765.

*Extracts from a Review of Dr. Johnson's Edition of Shakespeare. — This Piece written by Mr. Kenrick, who tells us in his Preface, that though he has never mentioned his Name in Print before, he has nevertheless been concerned in several literary Performances, and in particular, that he is the Translator of Rousseau's Eloise and Emilius. — In the Course of his Preface he treats Dr. Johnson, and the Bishop of Gloucester with no little Familiarity.*

THE TEMPEST. Vol. I. Page 8.  
Prof. to Mir.

Have with such provision  
in mine art  
So safely ordered that  
there is no SOUL:  
No, not so much per-  
dition as an hair  
Betid to any creature  
in the vessel, &c.

This passage hath raised much con-  
tention among the commentators;  
though it is authorized, it seems, by  
the old editions. Dr. Johnson, how-  
ever, says, "it is apparently defective."  
Mr. Rowe (continues he) and Dr.  
Warburton read, *that there is no soul*  
without any notice of the varia-  
tion. Mr. Theobald substitutes *no foil*;  
and Mr. Pope follows him. To come  
near the right, and yet to miss it,  
is unlucky; the author probably wrote  
*no stain, no spot*: for so Ariel

Not a hair perished;  
On their sustaining garments not a  
But fresher than before.  
Gonzalo — The rarity of it is,  
the garments, being drenched in the  
notwithstanding their freshness  
Of this emendation I find  
author of notes on the Tempest  
glimpse, but could not keep it.  
1765.

Mr. Theobald is treated with no  
little severity in the preface of the  
present editor, for pluming himself  
on his critical penetration in making  
some discoveries that have escaped  
others. Dr. Johnson, however, gives  
himself an air of superiority in the  
above note, as exceptionable at least  
as any of Theobald's; as will appear  
on the slightest attention to the con-  
struction of the sentence; this pre-  
tended emendation, however plausibly  
supported, being in fact entirely  
groundless. — What can we under-  
stand by *NO SOUL, BETID to any crea-  
ture in the vessel*? Or if we can with  
difficulty strain out a meaning, is the  
style at all like that of Shakespeare;  
whose attention to colloquial idiom is  
so close, that our language is more  
indebted, in this respect, to him than  
to any other writer; I had almost said,  
all other writers put together? —  
If the passage is to be altered, let us  
at least make English of it: Shake-  
speare very probably wrote *ILL*; a  
word easily corrupted by the transcri-  
ber into *soul*.

— there is no *ILL*,  
No, not so much *perdition* as an hair,  
*Betid to any creature, &c.*  
To *betide* is to befall, to happen to, to  
come to pass, to become of; and  
would here be very improperly used  
with *foil*: for even supposing there  
were no impropriety in saying a *foil*  
might *betide* a suit of cloaths: no idiom  
would bear a *foil betiding to a creature*,  
when its clothing only was meant.

But what shall we say to the speeches  
of Ariel and Gonzalo, that seem to  
favour the emendation proposed? —  
What, indeed, but that they are little  
or nothing to the purpose! The poet  
was evidently judicious enough to ap-  
prehend the spectator must be offend-  
ed with the palpable impropriety of  
bringing on a parcel of people, that  
had



had been just heartily foused in the sea, without any apparent \* soil or spot on their cloaths. To prevent him, therefore, from being thus offended on their appearance on the stage, Ariel is previously made to mention this circumstance to Prospero; and in order to reconcile the audience to it when the persons actually appear, Gonzalo is artfully made to remind them of what had been effected by the ministry of Ariel.—There is not the least necessity for telling this to the auditors three times over, or for Prospero to mention this circumstance at all to Miranda.—Prospero had before told her there was no harm done; which she thinks very strange; and he proceeds accordingly to explain from what cause there is no ill betid those, of whose danger she was so apprehensive, and for whose safety she was so very solicitous. Hath not every friend to the reputation of Shakespeare, a right to exclaim here,—ILL BETIDE such commentators!

Vol. I. Page 9.

*Pros. to Mir.* — and thy father  
Was duke of Milan, and his only heir

And princess, no worse issued.

Perhaps, says our editor, it should be "*and thou his only heir.*" I say, perhaps not: for, if *thou* be admitted, without rejecting the preceding *and*, the measure is destroyed; and the sense is perfect without making any such innovation, if we dele the superfluous *and*, which may well be spared, in the third line, and read, with Theobald, *A Princess.*

— and thy father

Was duke of Milan, and his only heir

*A princess*, no worse issued.

Perhaps the reader will be of my opinion, that the passage loses neither sense, spirit, nor propriety, by this restoration. As Dr. Johnson tells us in his preface, that he has generally

adopted Theobald's notes, unless confuted by subsequent annotators, it is to be wished he had always given his reasons for deviating from him in the text.

Vol. I. Page 17.

The note contained in this page is so far a good one, as it is necessary and proper to give the reader an idea of the system of enchantment on which the plot and machinery of the play is conducted. I should therefore have passed it over as unexceptionable, had it come from any other pen than that of Dr. Johnson. But as the world hath been pleased very publicly to impute sentiments to him, which seem incongruous with those he here professes, I cannot pass it over, without some little animadversion. The incongruity I mean lies here: the doctor, I have been frequently informed, very religiously believes in the existence of ghosts and apparitions; although he here strongly insinuates, that there never was any such thing practised as witchcraft. But, if he believes the story of the witch of Endor, and that the ghost of Samuel appeared to Saul, as doubtless he does, he must believe in the exercise of witchcraft, and also in its power over departed spirits. For though some divines maintain that it was the devil who appeared in the form of Samuel, and not the ghost of Samuel himself; yet as Dr. Johnson, in the note before us, adopts the distinction made by King James, in his demonology, viz. that an *enchanter is one who commands the devil, whereas the witch only serves him*, he cannot be allowed to shelter himself under the opinion of those learned theologues. Either Dr. Johnson therefore must give up his faith in apparitions, or retract this part of his note.—But after all, perhaps, I may have been misinformed by the wicked wits of the times; for though it be true they do avouch

\* For that it was only the external appearance of their garments that was preserved, is evident, from the speeches of Antonio and Sebastian immediately succeeding that of Gonzalo. Our garments, says the latter, are rather new dy'd than stained with salt water. On which Antonio says to Sebastian, If but one of his pockets could speak, would it not say, he lies? To which remark Sebastian answers, Ay, or very falsely pocket up his report. Thus it does not appear that the creatures, the people themselves, sustained no soil, stain, or spot. On the contrary, it seems by their discourse that they were all in a very pretty pickle, notwithstanding their fair outside, which the decency of theatrical representation rendered necessary for the poet to bestow on them.



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Vol. I. Page 2

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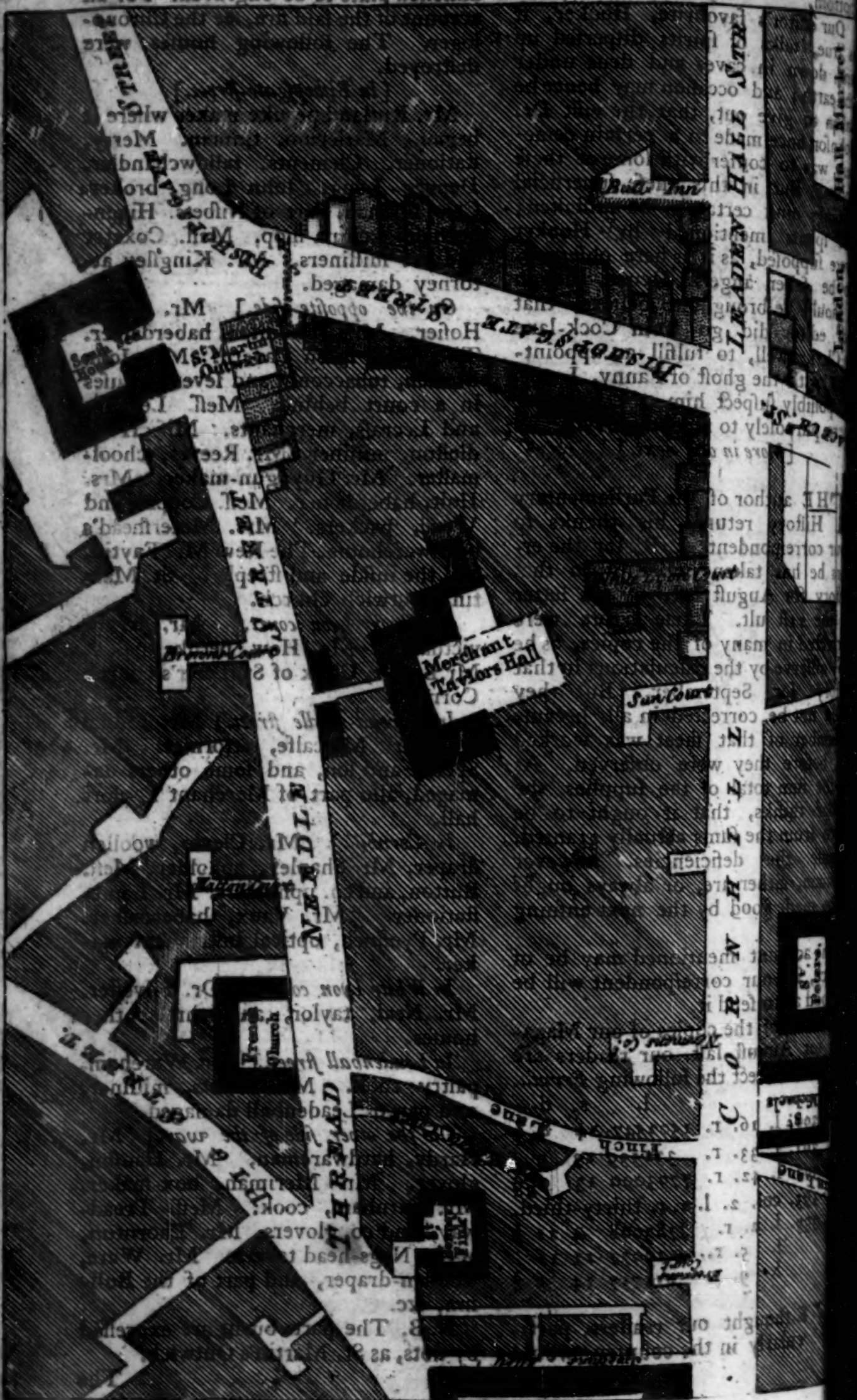
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...corroborating circumstances, and not be displaced with a plan of the ...  
...I can discover some fallacy at the ... and therefore have caused the  
...annexed plate to be engraved. For an





1765.  
some corroborating circumstances, and advance some plausible pretexts, I think I can discover some fallacy at the bottom.

Our editor's favourite, Hooker, it is true, talks of spirits dispersed up and down in caves and dens under the earth; and occasion may hence be taken to give out, that the visit Dr. Johnson once made to a certain cemetery was to confer with some of these spirits. But in this these superficial writings must certainly be mistaken; the spirits mentioned by Hooker were supposed, as it is here observed, to be fallen angels. Hence, though I should be brought to believe, that our editor did go from Cock-lane to Clerkenwell, to fulfill an appointment with the ghost of Fanny, I cannot possibly suspect him of ever going there purposely to meet the devil.

[More in our next.]

THE author of the Parliamentary History returns his thanks to our correspondent A. B. for the error he has taken notice of in that history for August last, by his letter of the 21st ult. These errors were corrected in many of the copies, as he may observe by the calculations in that history for September. But they could not be corrected in all, because a number of that sheet was worked off, before they were observed. As to the sum total of the supplies, the author thinks, that it ought to be taken from the sums actually granted, to make the deficiencies, however common, either are, or always ought to be made good by the next ensuing session.

The account mentioned may be of service, if your correspondent will be good as to send it.

In some of the copies of our Magazine for August last, our readers are desired to correct the following Errata.

l. s. d.

190. l. 16. r. 1502547 14 8  $\frac{7}{11}$

191. l. 33. r. 332539 13 9

191. l. 42. r. 7763090 13 0  $\frac{2}{3}$

195. col. 2. l. 2. r. thirty-third.

199. l. 2. r. 7783068 4 11  $\frac{1}{2}$

l. 5. r. 119977 11 11

l. 9. r. 271717 14 6  $\frac{1}{2}$

W<sup>e</sup> thought our readers, particularly in the country, would

not be displeased with a plan of the late dreadful fire, in Bishopsgate street, &c. &c. and therefore have caused the annexed plate to be engraved. For an account of the said fire, see the Chronologer. The following houses were destroyed.

[In Bishopsgate-street.]

Mr. Rutland peruke maker where it began. Marjerum, tinman. Merry, stationer. Clements, tallowchandler. Deputy Long. John Long, broker. Cam, silkman. Part of Nisbets. Higgenbotham, china-shop. Mess. Coxeter and co. milliners. Mr. Kingsley attorney damaged.

[On the opposite side.] Mr. Fenn, Hosier. Miss Thomson, haberdasher. The White Lyon Tavern. Mr. John Burden, tobaccoist and several houses in a court behind. Mess. Legross, and Lecrass, merchants. Miss Huddleston, milliner. Mr. Reeves, schoolmaster. Mr. Guy, gun-maker, Mrs. Holt, haberdasher. Mess. Cooper, and Ward, packers. Mrs. Motershead's beer warehouse. The Rev. Mr. Faytin, and the inside and steeple of St. Martin's Outwich church.

[In Black Lyon court.] Mr. Jarvis, victualler. Mr. How, peruke maker. Mr. Butter, Clerk of St. Peter's church Cornhill.

[In Thread-needle street.] Mr. Liddell and Mr. Metcalfe, attornies. Mr. Spense and son, and some others damaged, also part of Merchant Taylors hall.

[In Cornhill.] Mr. Clever, woollen draper. Mr. Shapley, upholder. Mess. Button, and co. upholders. Mr. Lamb, stationer. Mr. Vaux, haberdasher. Mr. Pyefinch, optical instrument maker.

[In White Lyon court.] Dr. Silvester. Mr. Neal, taylor, and three other houses.

[In Leadenhall street.] Mr. Wareham, pastry cook. Mrs. Coats, milliner, and part of Leadenhall damaged.

[On the other side of the way.] Mr. Hardy, hardwareman, Mr. Hanson, glover. Mr. Meriman, box-maker. Mr. Farnham, cook. Mess. Treadway, and co. glovers. Mr. Thornton, at the Nags-head tavern. Mr. Ware, woollen-draper, and part of the Bull-inn, &c.

N. B. The parts burnt are expressed by dots, as St. Martin's Outwich.

The



## The History of the last Session of Parliament.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 1705, 1706, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an Account of all the principal Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned, out Doors. Continued from p. 306.

**W**HILST this bill was passing through the house, that is to say, on the 10th of April, when the order of the day was read, for the house to resolve itself into the ways and means committee, a motion was made, that the second of the before mentioned resolutions of the 14th of March, might be again read; and being read accordingly, it was referred to the said committee of ways and means, where it occasioned the third and fourth resolutions of that committee, which were agreed to by the house on the 20th; and as soon as the resolutions of that day were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in pursuant to the first, third and fourth of these resolutions; and that Mr. Paterson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Whately, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Dyson, should prepare, and bring in the same, presently after which the said 2d resolution of the 14th of March was upon motion again read, whereupon it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the said gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, pursuant to the said resolution.

In pursuance of this order and this instruction, Mr. Bacon, on the 2d of May, presented to the house, a bill for laying certain duties upon Gum Senega, and Gum Arabic, imported into, or exported from Great Britain; and for continuing the exportation of Gum Senega from Africa, to Great Britain only; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 6th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As in these two acts I thought it

necessary to give the history of before I gave the substance of either; but now as to the first, the preamble recites the acts for establishing the first African company, and also the act of the preceding session for vesting the fort of Senegal, and its dependencies in that company, but forasmuch as the good purposes proposed by the said acts, might be more effectually provided for, if the said fort of Senegal, and its dependencies, together with such other of the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa as lie to the northward of Cape Rou were vested in the crown, therefore the first clause enacts, that the said acts of the last session shall, from after the 24th of June 1705, be repealed except as to the 400l. per annum therein mentioned. The second enacts that from the said day, as well the fort and its dependencies, as the fort &c. above described, shall be absolutely vested in his majesty his heirs and successors. 3d. That all the powers, privileges and authorities granted the said company, so far as they concern the said forts, &c. shall, from the said day cease and determine. That the trade to and from Africa shall be open to all his majesty's subjects, without any restraint, other than an observance of such regulations as shall by the authority of the crown be established for the better government of his majesty's subjects residing or coming within the limits aforesaid. 5th. No officer or servant of the company on the coast of Africa, to be in any way interested, on their own account in the exportation of negroes under pain of being dismissed the service. 6th. All persons employed by the company on that coast, to whom any goods shall be consigned by the company shall once in every year transmit to the company an account thereof on oath, under pain of being dismissed the service, if wilfully neglected. His majesty is authorized to grant

By 1705, c. 1. and 1706, c. 1. before, p. 396.



George Glas and his assigns for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, the sole right and privilege of carrying on trade to a certain port and district of land adjoining, alleged to be discovered by him on the coast of Africa, called Regeala or Gueder, between Sal and Cape Blanco, under the conditions therein mentioned.

This is the substance of the act, and I must wish that in the first clause, the repeal had been made to have been with the consent of the company, or that it had set forth that the company was not in consequence of the act of the last session, been at any expence but what had been previously granted to them by parliament; for a grant should be made by act of parliament to any subject, or number of subjects, and the granters should bind themselves to a considerable expence in supporting or improving that grant, it might be attended with very bad consequences, should it be thought that the parliament might, or would repeal that act, because, in their opinion, it had not answered the good purposes proposed, without the consent of the grantees, and without making them compensation for the expence they had been at; as such an opinion would make all parliamentary grants become so precarious, that no grantee would be at any expence either in supporting or supporting the grant he obtained.

With regard to the act for laying certain duties upon gum Senega, the first clause enacts, that towards the manner the least burthen in the subject, the necessary supply for the public expence, there shall, after 24th of June, 1765, be paid for every hundred pounds worth of Gum Senega, Arabick imported into Great Britain, and above all other duties imposed by any former act of Parliament, and for every such hundred pounds exported from Great Britain, there shall be paid, beyond and above all other duties imposed by any act of parliament, and after the said duties upon any greater or less quantity of gum Senega, and upon the exportation to be made in ready money, without discount or allowance, and no part of the former to be drawn back.

upon exportation.—3. The money arising therefrom (except the charges of raising, &c.) to be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other public revenue; and after the charges laid thereon by any act of this session, to be from time to time disposed of by parliament.—4. From and after the 24th of June, 1765, no gum Senega to be exported from the coast of Africa unto any other place unless to Great Britain only, under the like securities, penalties, and forfeitures as are mentioned in the act 12 Ch. II. chap. 18. And also acts 22 & 23. Ch. II. ch. 11. with respect to goods in those acts enumerated; and all the clauses in the said acts, or in any other act now in force for confining the importation of any of the goods therein enumerated to Great Britain, or to some of his majesty's plantations, to be applied for confining and securing the importation of Gum Senega to Great Britain alone.

This is the substance of the act, and I must observe, that the bill, when sent to the lords might really in some measure have been said to be a sort of racking bill, that is to say, a bill for regulating our trade in the important article of Gum Senega, which by making it a money bill, the lords were obliged to agree to without any amendment, or otherwise lose a part of those necessary supplies which the commons had granted for the current service. I say this, because the resolution of the committee of supply for applying 12000l. out of the Gum Senega duties towards raising the supply, had been agreed to by the house on the 7th of May, whereas, this bill for imposing those duties was not ordered to be carried to the lords until the 10th, and therefore I very much suspect, that if the lords had made any amendment, the commons would not have agreed to it, and by the lords insisting upon their amendment, the bill, and consequently the supply depending upon it, would have been lost.

This perhaps was the reason why their lordships passed the bill without any amendments, for otherwise it is I think probable, they would have made some very material alterations. The very first clause is, with respect to the duties, different from the resolutions upon which it was founded. By the resolutions the duties are said



to be, *over and above all duties now payable thereon*: \* In this clause they are said to be, *over and above all other duties imposed by any former act of parliament*. For understanding the impropriety of these words I must observe, that before the year 1722, Gum Senega, was liable to several subsidies and duties upon importation; but in the year 1721, our ministers had been put into such a fright by the misfortunes of the preceding year that they were at the pains to think of, and in the next session to get enacted several regulations for the benefit of our trade and manufactures; and among the rest they got it enacted by act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15. that from and after the 25th of March, 1722, Gum Senega and many other sorts of goods used for dying, should be imported without paying any subsidy or custom whatsoever. Since that time the importation of all such goods has continued to be absolutely free, if a due entry thereof be made as prescribed by the said act; for in the subsidy act, 21 Geo. II. chap. 2. they are expressly excepted, and in the subsidy act 32 Geo. II. chap. 10, they are not included, as no such goods are in the book of rates included under the general term, grocery.

With regard to the importation therefore, the words, *over and above*, &c. were quite superfluous both in the resolution and in the first clause of the act; but there is this difference: These words as they are stated in the resolution, could do no harm, whereas, as they are stated in the first clause of the act, may give people an opinion which, I hope, is very wrong; for people will be apt to think, that could not be inserted without some design, and the only design that can be imputed to the inserting of such words, is that of reviving, and reestablishing all the duties that were payable upon the importation of Gum Senega before the said act of the 8th Geo. I. chap. 15. That is to say the old subsidy of poundage, the new subsidy, the one third subsidy, the two thirds subsidy, and the impost 1690, for though in the act 9 and 10 Will. chap. 23, by which the new subsidy was established, all goods commonly used in dying are excepted, yet until the 3d and 4th of

Anne, chap. 4. gum senega was, it seems, never allowed to be entered as a drug commonly used in dying, as I do not find it mentioned in Mr. Crouch's Complete View, among the dying goods free from the new subsidy, and consequently it was subject to all the duties imposed upon drugs before that act was passed in 1705; and, I believe, continued to be so until the 8th of Geo. I. for though in the said act 3 and 4 Anne, gum senega be expressly mentioned among the drugs used in dying, and consequently free from the new duty on drugs thereby imposed, yet that act does not declare, that it shall be free from any of the duties to which it was then liable; and, I believe, every importer would rather pay a few pounds for duties, than risk a suit with the crown, which might cost him some hundreds, as the officers of the crown are precept, and indeed are in duty bound, to explain every doubtful act of parliament as much in favour of the crown as they can.

With regard, indeed, to the exportation of gum senega the words, *over and above* &c. were necessary, in the said first clause of this act, if it was intended that the duty thereby imposed should be over and above all duties then payable; but as there were then no duties payable upon the exportation but the 6d per hundred weight imposed by the act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15, it would have been better, I think, to have chosen the words of the resolution, or otherwise to have said, *over and above the duty imposed thereon by the act of the 8 Geo. I. intitled an act for*, &c. This, I say, would have been more proper had it been thought necessary to add the new duty to the old; but I am far from thinking that such an addition was necessary. On the contrary, I believe will by experience be found, that the new duty, by itself alone, is a great deal too high. A duty of 30s. upon some of drugs or dying materials, which in the act of 8 Geo. I. chap. 15 is valued at but 10s. is rather a prohibition of, than a duty upon exportation, and before we had prohibited the exportation, we should have considered first, whether we had occasion for it at home for all that could be imported; for if we had not the prohibition



There was an injury to our African trade, and consequently to our manufactures, because we could certainly export many more of them to Africa than we do, if the people there had any thing to give us in return. Andly, we should have considered, whether it was possible to render the prohibition effectual; for otherwise our rivals in manufacture would have this additional material from us by a clandestine trade without paying any duty; and adly, we should have considered, whether we had a right and a power to prevent the exportation of this material from the coast of Africa to any other place but Great Britain.

For obtaining a sufficient information upon these three questions, a number of the most experienced of our dyers, manufacturers, and African traders, ought to have been examined: perhaps some such persons did voluntarily attend, and were examined; but it does not appear by the votes, that any such persons were at any time ordered to attend; and I suppose, that none did attend, but such as were friends to the bills then depending, and whose objections might have been made to several parts of this bill; for I suppose every British trader upon the coast of Africa to the danger of being stopped and visited by our ships upon that coast. Nay, the bill seems to authorize the stopping, and condemning any foreign ship that shall be found sailing upon that coast, if she has any gum upon board; and if such a ship be seized and brought in as a prize, our court of admirals could condemn the ship and cargo, and prize, or how the crown prevent the sentence's being into execution, as the captain and crew are by the said Charles's Act intitled to one third of the prize, and intitled to one third of the prize, which will very much make our ministers very start and uneasy, either British or foreign ships, which they may consider within the coast of Africa, unless we will express instructions, not to give any such instructions, the bill is intitled by this act will render it impossible for all that trade in the East India Company's Africa, Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 1.

der it impossible for us to prevent this gum's being clandestinely carried on board foreign ships, even by our own people who are settled upon that coast. This act seems therefore to me to be such a one as will involve us in perpetual broils with all our neighbours that have any trade upon the coast of Africa, or such a one as will be found quite ineffectual for the purpose intended; whereas, had we continued the free importation of gum Senegal, and made but a small addition to the duty imposed upon the exportation of it by the said act of 3 George I. we might have given our manufacturers a considerable advantage over their foreign rivals, without exposing ourselves to any inconvenience. I lay this upon a supposition that we have an exclusive right to trade upon that part of the African coast, from whence this gum has hitherto been usually imported, that is to say, from Cape Rouge northward as far as the Morocco dominions; and upon a supposition, that no such gum can be found upon any other part of the western coast of Africa; for both must have been taken for granted by those who were the advisers of this act, though both may by some people be deemed a little doubtful. With regard to the French, we certainly have by conquest such a right, because, whilst they were in possession of Senegal, they claimed this exclusive right, and actually enforced it, as often as they found themselves in a condition to do so. But their claim was never acknowledged or submitted to by any nation in Europe, and less by this nation than any other, consequently we must suppose that this claim, now it is in our possession, will be contested by the Dutch, the Danes, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, particularly the two last, as the Portuguese are in possession of Cape Verde islands, directly over against the mouth of the river Senegal, and the Spaniards are in possession of the Canary islands over against the northern part of the same coast, to both which islands goods of any kind may be easily transported in shuttles from the continent of Africa, and from thence sent to any part of Europe. We may therefore expect that our exclusive right to the trade of this part of the coast



coast, will be contested by all those nations and our loading the exportation of this gum with such a heavy duty, will make them contest our right with the greater zeal. Then as to the other supposition: We are so little acquainted with the interior parts of the continent of Africa, or, indeed, with any part of the coast to the south of the equinoctial line, that for any thing we know the same sort of gum, with what we call gum senega, may be produced in great quantities in other parts of Africa, and our loading the exportation of it with such a heavy duty, will make other nations the more curious, and the more diligent, in their search for this sort of gum, in other parts of Africa.

Thus in every sort of light, in which this high duty upon the exportation of gum senega can be considered, it seems to be imprudent, and may tend to defeat the design of ingrossing the trade to ourselves alone, or of raising a considerable revenue from the exportation of this material to foreigners, which shews how careful our legislature ought to be in examining different sorts of people, with regard to any new regulation in our trade and commerce.

In further pursuance of the order made by the house on the 20th of April, after they had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported\*, Mr. Paterfon on the 22d presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1765; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 23d it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 10th of May. As to the act itself I need only say, that in the usual form it enabled the treasury to raise, by loans or exchequer bills, a sum not exceeding 800000*l.* in the same manner as prescribed by the malt tax act of the same session, that is to say, at an interest not exceeding 3*l.* 10*s.* *per centum, per annum.*

\* See before p. 557.

† See before p. 396. but in said resolution line 31. for 28 r. 18.

4

And now we must recollect the resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to on the 14th of March †, for, as soon as these resolutions were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in thereupon, and that Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Harris of Christ-church, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Whately, do prepare, and bring in the same. On the 2d of April, there was ordered to be laid before the house, an account of the bills payable in the course of the navy, or victualling offices, or for transports, and of the interest marked thereupon, which, on or before the 26th of March last, were brought to the treasurer of the navy, in order for certificates to be granted in lieu thereof to the Bank, in pursuance of the resolution of the 14th of March last; which account was presented to the house on the 3d, and referred to the committee of ways and means the consequence whereof was the first resolution of that committee agreed to on the 4th ‡; and on the 20th there was ordered to be laid before the house an account of the monies which had been paid into the Bank, in pursuance of the resolutions of the 14th of March and 4th then instant, which account was presented on the 22d, and then ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; but, on the 24th was referred to the committee of ways and means, where it occasioned a resolution agreed to the 25th §; and on the same day the said first resolution of the 4th of April, having upon mention been again read, the last gentlemen above named were, by instruction ordered to make provision, in one of the said bills, pursuant to the said resolution, and pursuant to the said resolution that day agreed to.

In compliance with these orders these instructions Mr. Paterfon, on the 30th, presented to the house a bill granting annuities, to be attended with a lottery, towards satisfying and discharging certain navy, victualling, and transport bills; and for charging the payment of such annuities on the fund

† See before, p. 393.

§ See ditto



fund: when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house; after which it passed thro. both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 15th of May.

As the substance of this act will fully appear from the resolutions and instructions on which it was founded, I shall proceed to give an account of another bill brought in, pursuant to the said order of the 14th of March, but I must first observe, that by the orders of the house made on the 11th of February, there was laid before them as follows, on the 12th, an account of all coals exported from England, for the twenty years preceding the 5th of January 1764, with the duties payable thereon; distinguishing each year, and distinguishing such part as have been exported to foreign countries, such as have been exported to Ireland and the Isle of Man, and such as have been exported to the British colonies and plantations; on the 7th of March, the same account from Scotland; and on the 14th of February, an account of all coals brought into the port of London, for the twenty years preceding the 5th of January 1765; distinguishing each year, and from what places: And that by orders of the house made on the 4th of March, there were laid before them on the 5th an account of the quantity of white callicoes exported to any foreign countries (except the British colonies and plantations in America) with the duties and drawbacks paid thereon, for four years, ending at Christmas, 1764, distinguishing each year; and also, an account of the quantity of callicoes, printed, painted, dyed, or dyed, in the East Indies, exported to any foreign countries, excepting the British colonies and plantations in America, with the duties and drawbacks paid thereon, for four years, ending at Christmas 1764, distinguishing each year.

These accounts were all at first ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members, but on the 12th of March, as soon as the order of the house to resolve itself into a committee of ways and means was given, they were all referred to the said

committee; and at the same time the committee were instructed to consider of the acts relating to the stamp duties on indentures, bonds, leases, and other deeds, in Great Britain; and also to consider of the acts of the 8th and 12th of king George I. chap. 18 and chap. 28: On these accounts and instructions were founded the second and following resolutions of that committee next day agreed to, and in compliance with the order then made, as before mentioned\*; Mr. Jenkinson, on the 21d, presented to the house a bill for granting certain duties on the exportation of coals, and of several East India goods, and upon policies of assurance; for retaining upon the exportation of white callicoes and muslins, a further part of the duties paid on the importation thereof; and for obviating a doubt with respect to stamp duties imposed upon deeds by two former acts. This bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 25th, as it was accordingly, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 29th; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 15th of May.

Although this bill passed in common course, yet, I believe, it will be found not only burthensome, but injurious to our trade, and that it will tend to promote and encourage the trade, and commerce of France, for which I shall give my reasons, after having given a short abstract of this act, which, after reciting, in the preamble, that by an act of this session, several annuities had been granted and charged upon the sinking fund, and that towards their payment it had been resolved to grant the several duties therein after mentioned, enacts 1st, That after the 1st of June 1765, there shall be paid for every chaldron of coals, Newcastle measure, shipped for exportation to any part beyond the seas, except to Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the British dominions in America, an additional duty of 4s. over and above the present duties, ad. That from the said day, there shall be paid for all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or Herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China or East India

\* See before, p. 558.



dia, and for all callicoes printed, dyed, painted, or stained there, which shall be shipped for exportation, from Great Britain to any part beyond the seas, except to Africa, or the British dominions in America, a subsidy of 3l. per cent. of the true and real value without allowance or deduction. 3d. That the bond to be given for landing such goods in America, or Africa be put in suit if the certificate or oaths therein mentioned be not produced or made in eighteen months, unless the commissioners of the customs find sufficient cause to forbear the same. 4th, That from the said day there shall be paid for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any policy of assurance, within London or Westminster, or bills of mortality, an additional stamp duty of 2d. within all other parts of Great Britain 2s. 6d. over and above all other duties. 5th, All the powers, &c. in former acts relating to stamp duties, to be applied to the raising of this. 6th, Counterfeiting, or procuring to be counterfeited, or knowingly selling any skin, &c. stamped therewith made capital. 7th, That after the said day there shall be retained out of the duties paid upon the importation of white callicoes or muslins, for such as shall be exported from this kingdom, without having been printed, stained, painted, or dyed, therein, to any parts beyond sea, except to Africa or the British dominions in America, beside the one half of the old subsidy, the further sum of 2l. per cent. of the true and real value of such goods. 8th, If such goods be entered for exportation to Africa, in the oath to be made on that occasion, the words, *or any other place whatsoever in parts beyond the seas except Africa*, shall be added to the words before required; and if landed in any other part beyond sea, the exporter to forfeit double the value of the goods. 9th, The monies arising by those additional or retained duties, to be made part of the sinking fund, towards making good the said annuities. 10th, The stamp duties imposed by act 12 Anne, chap. 9. and act 30 Geo. II. chap. 19. shall be deemed to extend to every policy of assurance or charter party made within Great Britain after the said 1st

of June. 11th, Every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letter, or other monument or writing, between the captain or master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other person, in respect to the freight or conveyance of money, goods, merchandize, or effects, shall be deemed a charter party. 12th, Is the usual clause for pleading the general issue, if sued, for any thing done in pursuance of the act.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
YOU, who are so well acquainted with the constitution, and policy of the British government, & is sufficiently proved by your excellent History of Parliament, are best capable of giving satisfaction to the inquiring mind on any thing relating to the constitution. I flatter myself, you will not only oblige me, but many others likewise who are desirous of an acquaintance with the civil state of the country they had the happiness of being born in, by taking notice of this letter. The term *civil list* is now become very common, but I believe is ill understood by many; I have sometimes thought it signified the expences of the civil government, at other times, that it implies the money allowed to his majesty for the support of his dignity, and, sometimes, that it included both.

You have given us, in the History of Parliament for the year 1761, an account of the proceedings of the house of commons relative to the granting of his majesty a support for his dignity which is settled at 800000l. It would be esteemed a very obliging favour if you would inform us, whether this is only for the maintenance of the household and supporting the dignity becoming British monarch; or whether any part is applied to the expences of what may properly be called civil government, and how far it is applicable for that purpose. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant  
Y. T.

For the satisfaction of this obliging correspondent and many others of our readers, we have hereunto annexed the following authentic account.







# An ACCOUNT of the Civil List Expenses

	From Nov. 5, 1688, to Mich. 1689.	To Mich. 1690.
To the Cofferer of the Household	62119	88710
Treasurer of the Chamber	11525	19558
Ditto for the charges of the late queen's coffin, &c.	25303	19711
Great wardrobe	—	7111
Ditto for the late queen's mourning	—	5110
Robes	—	23540
Ditto to the Lord Sidney, upon ac. for Baths furnished for King Charles II, when Master of that Office.	—	60859
Paymaster of the works	—	—
Ditto on account of the late queen's funeral	—	—
Mr. Roberts, pay-master of the works at Windsor, on account for works there, over and above what has been paid there out of the revenues of the honour and castle of Windsor	—	—
Upon account of his majesty's gardens, over and above gardeners salaries, payable by the treasurer of the chamber	6000	11000
Gardens, { until 1695 — — — — —	—	—
On the contract for 4800 l. per annum	—	—
On the new allowance of 2000 l. per annum, which commenced from Christmas, 1700	—	—
Stables, for buying horses, and for liveries and extraordinaries	5000	2000
Fees and salaries	37112	45283
Pensions and annuities	20819	46370
Queen dowager	13657	15279
Late queen's treasurer	13500	49500
Ditto for French protestants	—	—
Prince and princess of Denmark	21000	40500
Duke of Gloucester on 15,000 l. per annum	—	—
Band of gentlemen pensioners	3000	4500
Foreign ministers for their ordinaries and extraordinaries	15441	17383
Secretaries of the treasury	88238	113049
Secretaries of state	4000	2000
Secret service { Particular persons by his majesty's warrant, under his royal sign Manual	20000	—
Privy purse	28555	28205
Ditto for purchasing fee-farm rents	—	—
Jewels	4097	18010
Plate	12000	23648
Bounties paid at the Exchequer to several persons, by particular warrants on that behalf	—	419
Mon. Fleury for goods taken from the French at Bourbon Fort in Hudson's Bay, and given to the Hudson's Bay company, which, by the treaty of Relwick, were to be restored	—	—
To subscribers of 2,000,000 for the East-India trade, on all of 11. per cent.	—	—
The rest of 1,000,000 in reward and for charges in passing their accounts	—	—
To Mrs. Straford, in part of 20,000 l. in cloth sent to Sweden	—	—
Earl of Ranelagh for Lord Fairfax 6000 l. to officers widows	16701	—
for French officers 730 l. for liveries to Lutley's trumpets	394	1936
and for colours, drums, &c. 246 l.	—	—
Contingencies of divers natures, viz. law charges, liberates of the Exchequer, riding charges to messengers of the court, and receipt of Exchequer, rewards and extraordinary charges to receivers of taxes, and to several others on sundry occasions, surpluse of accounts, printer's bills, sundry work and repairs by the surveyors of woods, the private roads, the Mews, and other particular officers, his majesty's inscription of 10,000 l. to the bank of England, and a like sum to the new East-India company, as also 3000 l. for carrying on the trade, bounties for apprehending highwaymen, traitors, and libellers, money paid for purchasing lands to be laid to his majesty's park at Windsor, and very many other accidental payments	14010	17000
N. B. The odd shillings and pence in the particular articles are generally added in the totals.	428918	644445



# een November 5, 1688, and Lady Day, 1702.

To Mich. 1693. To Mich. 1694. To Mich. 1695. To Mich. 1696. To Mich. 1697. To Mich. 1698. To Mich. 1699. To Mich. 1700. To Mich. 1701. To Mich. 1702. Tot. from Nov. 5, 1688, to Lady Day, 1702.

100286	99109	128118	9032	129000	36190	139527	85971	92244	34347	1300130
41346	56818	59287	36509	55285	14566	31894	34642	41654	14971	48509
		326								
17310	15500	10920	26079	23910	2500	76816	8950	27300	12517	362720
		42844								
	7100	4000	6000	6000	2000	4114	6302	6000	1000	62248
82411	25346	22282	53966	25671	5847	23270	35464	31203	13601	483050
		4000								
								5000		
7120	9961	1528	8250	9000		10572	12410	11681	4133	133797
				3600		3000	7800	2400		
								1900		
11641	13800	37927	27300	20500	11200	18776	19192	19200	7600	235965
60586	83551	68507	56469	73939	55000	76611	74689	77251	28639	858086
52004	55516	59348	42046	53438	46694	60696	56324	60314	30428	686189
12109	10709	13709	6104	21367		24419	1209	11989	6104	175031
52000	61000	54857	53846	34684		277779	17531	23572	10335	506356
			1500	15000		15000	15000	15000		75000
49500	47000	53500	51000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	24921	638921
						18750	15000	3750		37500
5250	6000	6000	6000	9000		7500	4500	7500		60000
41421	26281	45884	32945	47146	15437	71246	34625	38315	14176	462753
59959	37106	16770	21733	25383	27412	28083	39541	39668	28860	
4050	6500	6660	13500	7000	2000	7000	5750	5000	2500	775387
				12300		12300	6000	11100	8400	
21500	39795	41000	37000	61000	10000	57200	42600	41000	15000	541726
			24571							
					33600					
	2900	4150	2300	900	15550	3122	3200	3000	1880	66069
3180	3000	11026	4216	8000	8956	5095	7794	6000	1512	102343
33149	29714	28932	2759	13988	10650	22593	14813	11644	5150	226823
							7086			7086
						20000				20000
						16000				16000
								12000		12000
							934	2700		3634

42245 42680 43164 52810 39375 27175 61306 65610 46000 25875 334084

632436 764739 699485 745496 374777 892669 683947 704412 293949 886995







To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Sept. 18, 1765.

**M**EETING in your Magazine for May last with that uncommon case of a young man's dream, and its being sensibly transacted to his mother at the same time, while wide awake, though at a great distance from him; and your desire that any of your correspondents, who can, would write upon that secret subject, to communicate any thing relative thereto to the public, I take this opportunity to offer the following particulars from my own frequent experience and knowledge, which I affirm, and assure you, by the living God, is truth, before whom I must be severely judged if I tell a falsity, or intend hereby to deceive any one.

Ever since I was three and twenty years of age, I have had an invisible being, or beings, attend me at times, both at home and abroad, that has, by some gentle token or other, given me warning and notice that I should shortly certainly lose a particular friend, or a patient. It began and continued from our marriage till the decease of my first wife, in May 1728, and her infant daughter; she lived with me but seven months, and but six weeks after her, when it was very frequent and troublesome about my house, as was well known, and noticed, by many of our friends and neighbours. After that they came seldom, but so gentle, civil, and familiar, that I chose rather to have them about my house than not, and would not, if I was to sell it, part with the time without some extraordinary consideration upon that very account, and I really hope they will never leave me as long as I live; though my spouse wishes otherwise, to whom they are not so agreeable.

I may be reckoned by several to be a whimsical visionary or what not, but I know I am far from it, being neither superstitious, enthusiastic, nor credulous, and I am certain too I am not deceived by others; we all having many and various impressions from invisible agents, and I myself by no fewer than three of my senses, and so often repeated, that they become quite easy and familiar, without any terror or amazement. I take the

hint at once, and wait for the certain and infallible issue. I have spoke to it often, but never received any answer, and think I have courage enough to stand a private conference.

Sometimes we have had their hints frequent and close together; at other times but seldom, and at a great distance of time. But this I have observed, that rarely any patient, or friend, that I respected, or that valued me, departs hence, but I have some kind of sensible notice, or warning of it; but yet so discrete and mild, as never to flutter, or frighten me. This notice, which is either by seeing, feeling, or hearing, is not fixed to any certain distance of time previous to their deaths, but I have had it a week, a month, and more, before their decease, and once only three days, when I actually heard the spiritual agent form an articulate voice, and utter these words, as I was abed, with a most pathetick emphasis: *I am gone*; which was fulfilled the Monday morning following by the sudden death of my cousin's daughter, who was upon a visit at my house, and was well two days before.

At first, in 1728, I kept a book of account, where I entered every notice or warning, with the particular circumstances attending, and the event that succeeded such notices, but they were then so frequent, and numerous, that I grew quite weary in writing them down, so left off that method, resolving to take them for the future just as they came. The very last hint I had was on Saturday night the 6th of July 1765, in my chamber, about eleven o'clock, as I was walking to my bed, being from home attending a patient, I was that morning sent for to, and which I lost on the 20th day of the same month. For the first five days I saw no danger, yet doubted the event; but when I have more than one patient dangerously ill at a time, the issue only determines the case, and though I lay no stress upon such notices, so as to affect my practice, yet I fear the most, and though the use of means is then to no purpose, yet it renders me the more diligent, for conscience sake.

To relate the particular circumstances of the several notices intimated on this, or any other occasions, would



be here entirely useless, as only affording matter of mirth to the light and unthinking, and those who know nothing of the matter. But this I again solemnly declare, that I have many times, even above a hundred, I believe, been made sensible of the existence of a different kind of beings from us, subtle and volatile inhabitants, as I take it, of the air, who see and know our worldly affairs here below, and have a concern for us and our welfare. Twice only have I seen spectres, but heard and felt them times innumerable.

Angels they cannot be. Those high and glorious beings, being too grand and noble for such low offices, and are much better employed above. Devils they are not, as owing no good service at all, to the lapsed race of mankind, and departed souls have no more business here, but are gone to their place.

That there are innumerable inferior spiritual beings in our atmosphere was the opinion of the ancients, of Milton, and the moderns, and I think they solve all difficulties attending this abstruse subject at once, and may remove the foolish fear so generally attending such odd stories. As no created space is absolutely void of all being, why should our gross atmosphere be without such inhabitants as are most suitable to such an element, and they be, as it were, the lowest step of the spiritual scale, and the first gradation of a superior order.

All histories of this sort, both divine and profane, by ancients, and by moderns also, cannot be without some foundation; and the learned Whiston and le Clerc, both say, the opinion of Spectres is neither unreasonable nor unphilosophical, but may very well exist in the nature of things.

In short, I could write a whole volume on the subject, but that I know it would be but to little purpose, and would serve none but such as are, like myself, in the secret; therefore need never be expected: yet I shall be ready, at any time, to satisfy the curiosity of all sober, sensible, and inquisitive people by private letters, if desired, and solemnly protest I have no selfish end, interest, design, nor deceit, herein; but the truth I must credit, and always speak, though but three

people alive believe me; and yet I am as much averse to the many idle stories of hobgoblins, and the like vain and villainous impositions, as any man living. But yet the abuse of a thing is no good argument against the use of it, be it either in practice or knowledge.

Nay, what is more wonderful still, besides my seeing these aerial shades, in such vehicles, or something like them, which once I did in my own house at noon day, directed thereto by the barking of my little dog at the same, who saw it first. I once heard one of them, I say it again, pronounce very audibly and articulately, but most emphatically and pathetically, in my chamber, just as I had put out my candle, and was laid down in my bed, these words: *I am gone*. My second cousin, a visitor died on the Monday morning following, the fourth day after, who was seemingly well till two days before his decease. My spouse was fast asleep by me, so missed being witness of that notice; though she often is, and some of my sons too, and many others.

But some will say, *cui bono*, of what use is all this? Suppose we could not resolve the question? What then? Can we, poor, dull, finite beings of a day pretend to account for all phenomena about us? Nay, can we exactly account for any? Yet I will humbly offer my thoughts about it, and to what good use you may apply them, and then their intimations may not be altogether in vain.

Look, as I do, upon all such common impressions from invisible powers, as a sensible proof, and manifest demonstration, of another and future state of existence after this, and that the present is the first and lowest of all we are successively to pass through. Betake yourself earnestly to prayer, the person this messenger is waiting for, to convoy part of the way in the other world, and be you your own upon your watch, that you also may be ready to follow (as we all must) those many that have already gone before us, to be either happy or otherwise, according as we have demeaned ourselves here below, and let such secret impressions, intimations, and hints, be no longer matter of laughter, but of serious meditation.



1765. ever adoring the great and almighty God in all his wonderful works, that are various and infinite, to whom be all glory for ever. Amen.

J. Cook, M. D.

Constitutional-Sins. By the Rev. Dr. Watkinson.

Allegation to "lay aside that Sin which so easily besets." Heb. xii. 1.

The Sinner's Confession.

1. The Revengeful Man.

MY passions are strong—my temper warm—vindictive—and apt to take fire. Mat. xviii. 21.

Nemo me impune lacesset.

Alexander the copper smith has done me much evil. 2 Tim. iv. 14. He shall feel my resentment, perhaps not so soon, but pointed with greater accuracy than he expected; neither shall Diotrophes, who loves to have the pre-eminence, escape for his wickedness, but I will remember the deeds which he has done, and the malicious words which he has uttered.—Determined I am, that the injury shall be returned sevenfold into their bosoms. Ps. lxxix. 14. Sure! If I tamely put up with this usage, others will be equally insolent and provoking—defiant and over-bearing. Ps. xxxvi. 17. Nothing so sweet as revenge, Ps. lxxix. 14. I will take it to the utmost upon Nabal that ungrateful wretch—That monster of ingratitude.

But hold! whilst my heart is thus within me, while the fire kindles—has not God tied my hands?—Enjoined me to be passive? Mat. xviii. 21. Dismayed me of every weapon of retaliation? Has he not said—Vengeance is mine. Rom. xii. 19. I will be care, and see that thou be a seer. Ps. xlviii. 48. Therefore all humility I submit.—God take the matter into his own hands. Ps. x. 16. In obedience to his commands, I will refrain the fierce-ness of my wrath—I will have regard to company I keep—what per-son I associate with—having now no evil communications cor-rupting good manners, 1 Cor. xv. 33. we slide into frowardness by con-versation with the froward. Ps. xviii.

29. A Jew—a Turk—a Barbarian may—but I consider myself as a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28. I will not relate.—He, who is above all, will awake, and stand up and avenge my cause. Ps. xxxv. 23.

Even the heathen philosopher Epic- tetus laid down this maxim for the rule of his life. A rule from which he never swerved,

BEAR and FORBEAR.

As I know my own infirmity there- fore, the sin which so easily besets me. Ps. lxxvii. 10. As I know on what quarter the enemy will attack me.—I will learn of Moses to be meek—Nay, I will take pattern after a better master. Mat. xi. 29. I will suffer even to se- venty times seven. Mat. xviii. 22. I will forgive every injury—every wrong, every assault, because my Redeemer has both taught this to be my duty—and has practised it himself. 1 Pet. ii. 23. God will note my forbearance in his book—will place it to account. Ps. lvi. 68.—and when he maketh his jewels up. Malachi iii. 17. —I shall be amply rewarded for the conquest of this passion. Rom. xii. 21.

2. The Fornicator.

IT is the charge of St. Paul— Casting off all works of darkness, walk honestly as in the day, not in chambering and wantonness. Rom. xii. 21. It is the charge even of our Lord himself—you con- sider not that you do evil by giving way to, or indulging, impure thoughts, for what is this but committing adul- tery in your hearts. Mat. v. 28: Whenever I read this—or whenever I hear it read, my conscience reproa- ches me with guilt. Acts xxiv. 25. I am a man (I speak this to my shame) extremely libidinous. 1 Cor. xv. 34. My eyes are full of adultery. 2 Pet. ii. 14. Owing undoubtedly it was to the coldness of his constitu- tion, that the pharisee could boast an exemption from this vice. God, I thank thee, I am no adulterer, Luke xviii. 11. Why? because he felt no stimulus—He had no excitements—no emotions.—But this is the very sin which is ever enticing and sollicit- ing me. Heb. xii. 1.—A proci- dency after strange flesh. Jude vii. Works of darkness ever require se- crecy: therefore, says holy Job, the



eye of the adulterer waiteth with *impatience*—it waiteth for the twilight. No books please me, but those of the *inflammatory* kind. Nor any conversation is grateful, but such as abounds with *obscenity*.—Such is my impure and carnal disposition. Coloss. iii. 8. A *very lewd* way of thinking. Eph. i. 4, 19.

—A most unclean heart. 1 Tim. i. 10.

Nevertheless, as the scriptures assure me—*Whoremongers* and *adulterers* God will judge. Heb. xiii. 4. As he has absolutely forbid all sins of *unclean-ness*.—Has enjoined me to be *chast*—for our bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost. 1 Thess. iv. 7. I will

no longer do this *great wickedness* and sin against God. Gen. I will be obedient—and keep this passion under with bit and bridle. Ps. xxii. 10.

I will make a covenant with mine eyes. Joh. xxxi. 1. I will eschew every thing that may throw a tempta-  
*tion* in my way.—Under my circum-

stances (who too well know the *impe-*  
*tus* of my passion) this is a *hard* (I  
 had almost said an *insuperable*) work  
 to accomplish.—This is *indeed* taking  
 up the cross and following Christ.—

This is cutting off a right hand.—  
 Plucking out a right eye.—Yet,

as God has declared his will—that he  
 is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity—much less than to admit an  
 unclean person into his presence, I will  
 by casting off all works of darkness,

make myself fit to be an inhabitant  
 of the mansions above.—It oft recurs  
 to my mind—that passage in scripture  
 —Without are dogs. Revel. xxii. 15.

What a strong allusion has *this* to the  
 carnal—the sensual—the debauchee?  
 —Such *as* have I been.—For this I  
 now abhor myself and repent in dust and  
 ashes. Job xlii. 6. Give me a clean heart,  
 O God—renew a right spirit within  
 me. Ps. li. 10.—Because abandoning  
 all my former *lewd* courses—and for-

saking all my *old* compunctions—I have  
 now *sworn*, and am redly purposed  
 henceforward to become a New CREA-

TURE.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
 MAGAZINE.

SIR, Sidbury, Devon, Oct. 15, 1765.

I N reading lately that incomparable  
 book the Whole Duty of Man, I  
 was vastly pleased, and struck, with

some passages in defence of the equity  
 of tithes, and the honourable main-  
 tenance of the clergy, by that wise and  
 religious provision which the laws of  
 God and the land, have so justly made  
 for them, to preserve them from po-

verty and contempt; for surely their  
 maintenance ought to bear some pro-

portion to the dignity and impor-

tance of their character, and to raise  
 and place them above the scorn and  
 insults of those who are too apt to be

influenced, by outward appearances—  
 for though wisdom is better than  
 strength, nevertheless the poor man's  
 wisdom is despised, and his words are  
 not heard or duly attended to. This

steadily merits the close attention of  
 the laity, who, in general, so cheerfully  
 pay their physician and lawyer, &c. &c.  
 and at the same time refuse, or withhold  
 the fair and equitable claims of the

*parochial* clergy;—and that many of the  
 laity, affect uncommon appearances of  
*sanctity* and *conscience*, and appeal to  
 heaven for their conduct towards the

clergy, yet such men use all the *pi-*  
*ssisms*, and *mean evasions* possible, to  
 elude the payment of their *just dues*  
 and thereby oppress, and squeeze  
 and lessen the regard and influence of

the ministers of the gospel, in the dis-  
 charge of their duty, in suppressing  
 vice and promoting true religion and  
 virtue; for the honour of God, and  
 salvation of mens souls.—Such *parti-*

christians shoot out their arrows, even  
 bitter words; suddenly do they  
 them, and fear not.—Let such re-  
 and profit by the following paragraph

in The New Whole Duty of Man  
 Sunday II, p. 47.—which I beg leave  
 earnestly to recommend to the serious

perusal of *those* who despise the min-  
 isters of the gospel, and take all oc-  
 sions to vilify and asperse them—

wisdom is and will be justified, of  
 children. As ministers are in a  
 peculiar manner the servants of  
 the great God of heaven and earth,  
 whose bounty we owe all that we enjoy  
 therefore we should dedicate a part  
 what we receive to his immediate  
 vice, as an acknowledgment of his  
 sovereignty and dominion over all.

And the wisdom of our christi-  
 forefathers thought these and  
 considerations of such force, that  
 government has appointed for  
 maintenance of our ministers, the



and glebe, and the oblations which were in the voluntary offerings of the faithful, very considerable in the primitive times, and where on the spreading of Christianity a more fixed and settled maintenance was required, yet somewhat of the ancient customs was retained, in voluntary oblations, besides tythes, which are the main lawful support of the parish minister.

The reason of their payment is founded on the law of God, their settlement among us hath been by the ancient and undoubted laws of this nation; therefore such as by tricks or shifts keep back or refuse to pay tythes in whole or in part, or by any other means defraud the clergy of their maintenance, are guilty of that grievous sin of Sacrilege by taking what is set apart for the clergy's subsistence, to employ it in other uses, or to their own particular profit, which is a robbing of God, as the prophet Malachi informs us.

*Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed him. But ye say, wherein have we robbed him? In tithes and offerings, saith the Lord.* So that here we are told by God himself; that the withholding of tythes is robbing of him: And what is meant by such a robbery the prophet tells us in the next verse; *ye are cursed with a curse, because of such sacred things.* God is the true and proper owner, and therefore we read in scripture, of severe punishments inflicted on those that were guilty of this sin of sacrilege.

We have shewn from good in the preceding note from the Whole Duty Man, p. 47—49, that tythes were granted by the bounty and munificence of the first monarchs of this realm to the clergy, out of all the lands in the kingdom, and the perpetual payment thereof laid as a rent-charge for the church on the same, before any part thereof was demised to others. So let it be observed; that if, perhaps, some of the great men of the realm had then estates in absolute property, it is certain there were very few, if any, that had; they charged the same tythes by their own consent, before they did transmit them to the hands of the gentry, or any who now come from them. So that the lands

being thus charged with the payment of tythes, came with that charge unto the lords and great men of the realm, and have been so transmitted and passed over, from one hand to another, until they came into possession, of the present owners, who must have paid more for the purchase of them and required larger rents from the tenants, if they had not been thus charged: And whatever right they may have to the other nine parts, either of fee simple, lease, or copy, they have certainly none at all in the *tythe* or *tenth*, which is no more *theirs* than the other *nine parts* are the *clergy's*: Let all such attend to, and practise the advice of the inspired King Solomon, *Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase: So shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.*

There are some who think it prudence to save all they can, though it be by robbing God himself: but if thou wilt be truly wise and happy, honour him in his ministers, by paying them their *tythes* duly: And bringing oblations to his house, together with the *first fruits* of all the increase of thy estate, in token of thy gratitude to him, and that all thou hast is his, and cannot thrive or prosper without his blessing.

CLERICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*O curva in terras anima, et Caelestium inanes!* Pers.

SIR,

**W**HETHER there be or be not a state between death and the resurrection, is a point which hath, of late, been much controverted. The reason why many so tenaciously adhere to the doctrine of an intermediate state, is, because it seems to them a gross absurdity to suppose that the soul exists for ages *without thought*. This is, I grant, a gross absurdity; but then I ask how it appears that they who deny an intermediate state are necessarily fallen into it? I declare myself to be in the number of those whom ignorance hath, in mirth, styled *soul-sleepers* \*. I likewise declare it

\* The sages, who oppose and deride soul-sleeping, do not seem to know that the soul is asleep every night. How can we account for this ignorance, but by supposing these philosophers are never awake?



to be my opinion that *the soul always thinks*. Now I aver that they, to whom these two opinions seem to clash, are utterly unqualified to write, or sit as judges, on this subject.

A certain would-be dictator in literature may, perhaps, after telling me that I know nothing of these matters, advise me to consult Mr. Baxter; who, says he, *hath written on the soul with more precision than any author antient or modern*. I take the liberty of informing this Colossus, that I have seen Mr. Baxter's book, and that the contempt I have for it, is nearly equal to that I have for the *D—ne* *L—n* itself.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILAETHES.

[We have inserted the above, as we know it came from a learned, valuable correspondent; but we must desire, in future, he would send us nothing without attempting to reason: This is mere assertion.]

*A third Letter to the Rev. Mr. Bowman, in Answer to his Remarks on the third Letter to the Author of The principles, &c. (See p. 70.)*

Rev. Sir,

**M**Y third letter has escaped wonderfully; for your remarks speak to nothing therein, but the account given of salvation from Archbishop Tillotson; all the rest remains unanswered.

I think however that you might as well have attempted any thing as (what you there attempt) to adjust his doctrine to yours. *He hath no more concord with you, than light with darkness*. After quoting the passage from the archbishop, you set off with telling me, "It happens a little unfortunately this passage will not answer your purpose." — that is unfortunate indeed; when my purpose was no more than to shew that there are *conditions required* on our part, without which we cannot be *finally* saved: such as faith, repentance, sincere obedience, and holiness of life.

I have all along spoken of *final salvation* as that whereto obedience was re-

quisite as a condition on our part; and have never supposed (but the contrary) that we owed the opportunity of salvation, or were called to such a state, for, or on account of, any *foregoing* works, or any *claim* we had thereto. Nevertheless as if I had all along done so, you tell me — "If you put a different construction on his words you will find it impossible to reconcile him with St. Paul, who says *we are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, &c.*"

These texts, sir, I consider as respecting the *first justification*, which I described in my introductory letter\*, and not the *final*. — Not that even that is in a way which at all excludes grace; as I have already shewn†. To that end then I need not make the archbishop say any thing else than he really does, or play tricks with his meaning; as you must do, to make him seem to agree with what you teach.

"The archbishop (you say) indeed uses the word *conditions*" — and this alone puts an irreconcilable difference between him and you, and is your grand quarrel with me and others. You proceed — "In the page before that from which your quotation is taken, he explains what he means by it; that is a condition, says he, without which a thing cannot be." A very good explanation, and agreeable to that which I gave you in my last, from Dr. Hammond‡. You now add, "so that according to him there *must* be in every person, faith, repentance, sincere obedience, and holiness of life, before they can enjoy the *complete benefits* of Christ's satisfaction in eternal life; and who ever denied this?" — You, sir — for you shew in the next words, that you do not allow it in the sense of obedience being *requisite in order to final salvation*, which is the sense wherein the archbishop intends it. You assert that his sense is widely different from mine when I say I *must obey in order to salvation*. I leave the understanding and honest to judge if it be so: My expression however is *in order to final salvation*; but you fraudulently sup-

\* See the last paragraph in my first letter, *Mag. for Dec. 1764. p. 624*, and the place there referred to in Dr. Taylor and Dr. Halifax.

† See the note in my second letter at the bottom of p. 19, *Mag. for Jan. 1765.*

‡ See too my first letter in answer to your remarks, p. 433. first column.



press the word *final* in your quotation, to support the appearance of a disagreement with what is the beginning of your paragraph. What meaning you purpose the archbishop should have, after denying this to be his, you leave us to find out as well as we can; and the latter part of these remarks of yours will help us to it: You would have him thought to intend, that obedience *must be* (in all that are to be saved) by an *over-ruling necessity*—that it is necessary, as they are altogether passive in it, and under an uncontrollable power that *operates* it in them; and not in the sense of its being a *duty* of theirs, the performance of which is required of them; but that it is the effect of an irresistible compulsion producing it in them. Now this is so far from being the archbishop's notion of a *condition*, that it is destructive of the very nature thereof:—This, (absurd as is the attempt) is certainly the juggle you intend. It will be proper then to obviate this error, which makes us no better than machines; and by no means agrees with the nature of moral motives, for they, though ever so powerful are not irresistible. Such influence, (observe, to prevent any misrepresentation, which you are so good at) such influence aid and co-operation, I say, of the holy spirit, as may excite, encourage, and enable us, agreeably to our being *moral agents*, to do our duty; and our need of such a grace through the corruption of our nature, I firmly believe and heartily maintain. And this and no more can be intended in any of the texts which you produce, rightly understood, and consistently with other parts of scripture, and with the exhortations and commands, promises and threats, expostulations and intreaties, every where abounding therein. An irresistible compulsion which leaves

no room for either duty or endeavour, which destroys all moral agency, virtue, religion and accountableness, is the mere figment of *inventive* system-builders, and is inconsistent with the whole procedure of the gospel, and the application of our blessed Lord and his apostles to mankind, by all the means that could instruct, engage, assist, reclaim, confirm, and perfect them. To what purpose, if that were the case, were either rewards or punishments? Now are either of them incurred? And to what end can they be declared?—Can you either allure or frighten a man into doing that which it is not possible for him to do?—Or would you go about to allure or frighten any one into doing what he cannot help doing?—Can the former justly suffer any punishment, or the latter be properly distinguished by a reward?—would a *wise* being introduce these to influence us to do that, which he never intends we should have any share at all in doing, any more than an instrument that is passive in what it does?—To do that, which is to be *entirely* his own doing, and not at all ours?—An irresistible over-ruling is contrary to the present state of trial; for there is no trial, if we cannot either do, or forbear; every command and prohibition, every promise and threat supposes the *choice* of a man to conform to, or neglect it; and are accordingly so many unanswerable arguments against this doctrine, and against that construction of any texts on which it is built. We might just as sensibly be enjoined to breathe, to let our pulse beat, or our blood circulate, as to be sober, honest, devout, &c. If this be the case, duty and disobedience would be alike unavoidable, and no ground left for repentance. Did ever any man's conscience upbraid

Now if any man should enquire what great difference there is between these two, state the necessity of holiness is universally acknowledged; I answer, the difference is just as much as between the necessity of an event, and the necessity of duty, which I think is a very material difference in matter of religion: to place holiness after justification as a necessary effect, and consequent of it, acknowledges the necessity of holiness as to the event; that those who are justified shall be sanctified, but it destroys the necessity of duty, and undermines all the arguments to a holy life. God may sanctify us if he pleases by an irresistible and uncontrollable power but there is no necessary argument left to induce us as free agents to purify ourselves, and to cooperate with the divine grace: which makes the whole Gospel, and all the external ministeries of religion useless: the great design of which is to furnish us with such cogent and persuasive arguments, as by the concurring assistance of the divine grace, may effectually bow our wills, and govern our affections, and transform us into a divine nature. &c. &c. *Sherlock's Defence and Contin. p. 313.*

him



him, or move him to repent, because he was but so many feet high; or for any other thing that he neither contributed to, nor could prevent? The force and working of conscience then disproves this scheme.

Hitherto you have made a sad piece of work of showing your agreement with the archbishop, and are as wide of it as ever. Let us see what you have next to say. "The archbishop observes (you proceed) that the satisfaction of Christ is the only meritorious cause of these blessings, i. e. of the pardon of sin and a title to eternal life." I suppose then when a person is interested in these blessings, it is because Christ by his obedience unto death paid the penalty due to his disobedience, and fulfilled the law that he might have a title to eternal life, i. e. these blessings purchased by Christ, are placed to the person's account equally the same, as if he had merited them himself. These doctrines I advance in my sermons." Yes, sir, and a great deal more. [See my third letter, Mag. for Feb. p. 7, top of the second col. to line 21.] You should have added (as your doctrine, and what *ascertains your meaning in the rest*) therefore it is absurd to say that any works of ours are necessary to salvation. This would have set in full light the exactness of your agreement: Else you have nothing to tally with the archbishop's *not but there are conditions required on our part, &c.* Flatter not yourself, sir, that such a shallow deceit will pass. You are soon brought you see to show yourself in your true shape:

Him thus intent I thrust with his spear

Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure

Touch of celestial temper, but he turns

Of force to it's own likeness; up he starts

Discovered. Milton lib. 4. l. 510.

These doctrines, which you advance (taken together and consistently understood) but not the archbishop's, sir, are irreconcilable with what I declared in my first letter. And that was not, as you falsely report it, our *being justified by works*—but the same which St. James declares, that *by works a man is justified, and not by faith only*. Neither the archbishop nor I speak of works merely; the *not by faith only*

which follows, implies, that faith is required, though not only faith; and does not the archbishop refer you to observe how *Abraham's faith wrought with his works*? You may then take back your intended retort about inconsistencies, as *solely* applicable to yourself.

You charge me with not being willing to abide by the archbishop; leaving (you say) your good pious archbishop in the lurch, you presently state another account.—[I doubt as perfect an agreement as you would have it thought there is between the archbishop and you, that you do not half like him] the account is, that we are made righteous by the righteousness of Christ, not as a formal cause; but the righteousness of his life and death is the meritorious cause of that covenant, whereby we are admitted to mercy, and accepted and rewarded as righteous persons.—

Well, why is this leaving the archbishop in the lurch?—then (you say) the righteousness of Christ is no longer the meritorious cause of the pardon of sin, and a title to eternal life, but only the meritorious cause of a covenant.—Whatever, sir, is the meritorious cause of that covenant is the meritorious cause of the pardon of sin and a title to eternal life, which are bestowed in that covenant—that which purchases a covenant, purchases every advantage contained in it.—Ay, but what offence you is that "by performing the conditions thereof we are saved and rewarded. This is your misrepresentation;—we are not saved by, but shall not be saved without performing those conditions;—what *Archbishop hath purchased God's favour on us in the new covenant according to the conditions thereof*—the difference of conditions, and a meritorious cause. I have sufficient shown. [See my preceding letter.]

But you say—"I would beg, dearest, *where this covenant is to be made with?*"—The Gospel, sir, is that covenant. I am sorry you have so entirely lost sight of it. My next words however you think help you to my meaning;—*I am glad they do*. But you are not satisfied with it.—To be pardoned and made righteous through the death and merits of Jesus Christ on the conditions of faith and obedience, this (you say) is to subvert the Gospel, and make it a covenant of works, not of grace.—It is no such thing, indeed, sir; a covenant of grace



grants no pardon, and assigns reward only where it is of debt due. The Law (saith Bishop Beveridge) requires exact and perfect obedience from us unto every punctilio and circumstance of it, and threatens death and destruction to every one that doth not punctually observe every thing prescribed in it. But the gospel is as it were a court of chancery that mitigates the rigour of the common law, accepting of our sincerity instead of perfection, and promising pardon and forgiveness to all such as sincerely do what they can, and trust in the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, for the acceptance of what they do. By which means we are all now in a capacity, though not of performing perfect obedience, yet of performing such an obedience as, for Christ's sake, may be accepted in lieu of perfect, which is certainly the highest act of grace and favour that could possibly be shewn to mankind, we being now put into a way of being restored to that happiness which by our sins we are fallen from, so that our sins, may be all pardoned, our persons justified, our duties accepted, and so our souls eternally saved. — You perhaps will ask, where is it said that the rigour of the law is relaxed? — There is no duty of the moral law, sir, that is not enjoined — but there is pardon for failures on repentance, promised, through Christ.

The question therefore is insidious and impertinent. This may serve for an answer to the question too in your next paragraph, which you oppose to this common way of stating the gospel acceptance.

[To be concluded in our next.]

MR. G. Brown, of Portsmouth, in reply to Mr. S. Hartley, (see p. 476.) says, his remarks contain nothing to the purpose; for he is persuaded, that his sector sol. (See p. 352.) will bear a nearer examination, and not only this, but it will expose Mr. Steph. Hartley, and also the two false solutions (See p. 24, 5 and Gent. Diary, 1765.) by Mr. J. Harris of Brington and Mr. Thomas Walker, &c. He will grant Mr. Steph. Hartley's request; and give him his opinion of his favourite sol. (See p. 33 and 4. Gent. Diary for 1765.) to his quest. 262; which is that his favourite sol. and also Mr. Thomas Walker's sol. (See p. 34, 35.) are both absolutely false, and his own (Mr. Brown's) sol. (See p. 35.) is strictly true.

[We are obliged to Mr. Brown for his favours; but our Magazine is not a proper vehicle for the language he uses to his antagonist; nor will we have any thing further inserted, relative to disputed questions or solutions in the Ladies Diary. We have given the substance of his answer.]

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, I observe in your last Mag. a solution to a math. question, in your Mag. for February, p. 82. But as that solution is effected with an equation of the higher kind, I have therefore sent you another solution (which I had by me) to the same question, by an equation not exceeding a quadratic, of the lowest order; and desire you will give it a place in your next number, which will oblige, Your constant reader, and humble servant,

R. LANOMBY.

Let  $AB = a$ ,  $AC = 4a$ , (see Mr. Wilkin's fig. in Mag. for Aug. p. 423.)  $DH = a$ ,  $GH = 10a$ ,  $r = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}}$  latus rectum, of the given parabola, and  $FC = HI$ . Then will  $FC = GI$ , and per property of the fig.  $a + a :: a^2 - a^2 :: a^2 - a^2$   $FC = FH = CI$ , also  $q^2 = b^2 - a^2$ ,  $DF = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$  area of parabolic space  $DCF$ : Let  $\frac{a^2}{b^2} = n$ , and  $q = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$  area of half the given parabola,  $a^2 - a^2 =$  area of the part  $FCHB$ , but  $a^2 - a^2 =$  area of  $FCHI$ ;

Beveridge's Sermons, Vol. VIII. Sermon LXX. p. 7. This question you put in your sermon, which you preached at the cathedral of Norwich, and published, p. 71 and so like effect in your next paragraph.



$q - nx^1 - \frac{a^2x + x^3}{r} = \text{area space CBI, and } \frac{a^2 - x^2}{2r} \times c + x = \text{area } \Delta GCI$

The difference between the two last area's is  $a^2c - 2qr + 3a^2x - cx^2 + 2wx^3 - 3x^3$ , which must, by the question be a

max. In fluxions  $3a^2x - 2cx + 6wx^2 - qx^2 = 0$ , hence  $x^2 + \frac{2cx}{9-6m} =$

$\frac{3a^2}{9-6m}$ . Now, substituting instead of  $r$  and  $n$ , their respective values above, our last equation becomes  $x^2 + \frac{2c}{5}x = \frac{3a^2}{5}$ ; which quadratic solved, gives  $x =$

$\sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{5} + \frac{c^2}{25}} - \frac{c}{5} = 13,6208 \text{ chains} = FC$ . From hence the length of each fence, and the area of every part of the field may be easily found.

*The Sun's Eclipse, August 16, 1765, observed by Mr. Thomas Paternoster and Mr. Robert Langley, at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.*

h. m. f.  
4 57 50 P. M. app. time.

End at  
Beginning not seen, cloudy.

The time was obtained by the sun's transit over the meridian, the same day.  
The latitude of Hitchin  $51^\circ 55' N$ .  
Longitude from London  $00^\circ 20' W$ .

*To the PRINTER, &c.*  
**I**N a late North Briton, the D. of Dorset is made to say, "The negotiation for a treaty of peace with France being broke off, and Mr. Pitt certainly apprised, that the king of Spain intended, as soon as the galleons, then on their voyage homewards, should arrive, to declare openly on the side of France, he gave information of this secret to the privy council, and advised the seizure of the galleons, that they should be detained as a pledge for the neutrality of that power."

If a key to this part can be of any advantage to you, take the following information, which few know.

The king of Prussia, by means of Mr. Pitt, obtained the pardon of George Keith, Lord Marishal of Scotland, from the late King George. Mr. Pitt improved on this, and as Lord Marishal was well known to the grantees of Spain, and they believed him to be in their interest, as at that time he was the Prussian minister at that court, they communicated the family compact to him, and he, as in duty bound to his new sovereign, communicated the same to Mr. Pitt. This alludes to Mr. Pitt's being certainly apprised of the secret. When Mr. Pitt proposed the seizing of the galleons he was opposed, and questioned concerning his information, when, with reluctance, he shewed the letters from Lord Marishal. On this the late Lord Hardwicke observed, that a halter was once round that nobleman's neck but now more sure; alluding to his returning to Spain, where they would have finished him. Lord Marishal was then on ship-board at Portsmouth on his way to Spain; Lord Egremont wrote to him; upon which he returned and went, by the way of Holland, his government of Neufchattel, without going to Spain, where he has never been since. The end proved the information true, and that Mr. Pitt's plan was what ought to have been adopted. Such is ministerial intelligence. I mention this as a key to the part of the history of the times, and be useful to your intelligent paper.

P. S. Two were blamed, Lord Marishal for communicating his intelligence in trust, and Mr. Pitt for doing it.

His Excellency Francis Seymour, of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland, Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Dublin, on Tuesday the 22<sup>d</sup> of October, 1765.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"I Am honoured with his majesty's command to meet you in Parliament."



lament, and embrace with singular satisfaction this opportunity of concurring with you in promoting his majesty's most gracious and cordial intentions for the prosperity of this his kingdom of Ireland.

Long and personal experience hath raised in my mind the most honourable sentiments of your zeal and affection for his majesty's service, and of your serious attention to the welfare of your country; and conscious that these will be the sole objects of my conduct, I rest assured that this session of Parliament will be eminently distinguished by our laudable emulation, how best to be informed of the means, and most effectually to carry them into execution. This will prove the most acceptable service to his majesty, and unanimity in your proceedings best express your sense of the happiness enjoyed under the government you are supporting, and your gratitude for his majesty's paternal care and protection of his people.

In this light his majesty has most graciously accepted and highly approved of your past conduct, and by your adherence to these principles, the felicity of this kingdom will be increased.

As we are in the domestic enjoyment of our most amiable love, and the stability of his most illustrious house, you will receive, with pleasure, information of the increase of his royal family by the auspicious birth of another prince descended from

the house of commons, who have ordered the proper officers to audit the several accounts and estimates to be laid before you, and doubtless you will find that your supplies have been properly applied to the public service. His majesty is well pleased that those services have been answered, and making use of the confidential which his majesty considered your wise precaution against cases of emergency. I have nothing in command to the usual supplies, I am confident you will esteem it your duty and that his majesty's establishment be supported with honour.

My lords and gentlemen, the seasons of peace are the seasons of

deliberate on the means to render the natural advantages of this country most beneficial to the inhabitants, and to increase national wealth, by the employment of the people. Policy directs, where the country admits of it, the choice of some principal object, of industry, as the staple of commerce. The linen manufacture in its several branches is evidently that object in Ireland. The produce shews its consequence; your care will be to assist the progress, and by prudent laws to guard against private frauds, which prevent the consumption, and will destroy the credit of this commodity at foreign markets. It would be highly pleasing to me, were my administration marked by any useful services to this most valuable trade.

When our thoughts are turned to promote industry in the people, we should remember how necessary religious principles and virtuous education are, to obtain that end. The charter-schools were first instituted for those purposes. You have repeatedly given them parliamentary assistance, your experience therefore of their utility will induce you to continue them under your protection. Other particulars must be left to your wisdom, with this assurance, that duty and the warmest zeal will ever engage my vigilant attention to prevent what may tend to the prejudice, and to forward every measure for the peace, safety and prosperity of Ireland.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, THE British empire on the continent of America is well known to be extremely extensive, and is, by our late conquests, and the cessions that have been made to us, become entirely compact. In the variety of colonies which it comprehends, there are all kinds of soils and climates; so that there can be no doubt entertained, but that with a farther clearance of the country (as yet abounding with wild forests) fertility of soil and salubrity of air, will become improved, and even perfected, particularly in the moderating of heat and of cold, while to improvements and population there can hardly any end be foreseen.

Little doubt can be entertained, that this



this vast country will in time become the greatest and most prosperous empire that perhaps the world has ever seen! The earth is well known to contain abundance of mines, and probably of every species that can be said to enrich a country; so likewise, in time, all products whatever may be expected from the soil. Its seas, banks, bays, coasts and rivers, we also know have the most abundant fisheries, so that there can be no natural impediment to its becoming greatly powerful and prosperous.

The least computation of white inhabitants, at present, is two millions of souls, and if thereto are added the Indian tribes, negroes, and Mulattoes, perhaps the whole number of inhabitants lately mentioned in the public papers, may not be an exaggeration, in their being estimated at five millions. But in considering the progress of population, I shall consider the white inhabitants only; because, in proportion as they increase it may probably be conjectured, that those of the other colours will diminish.

The American writers all agree in acknowledging, that from the encouragements which are given to early marriage, from the facility of acquiring settlements on lands, and the temptations there are to make them, in the inexhaustible sources of improvement in those kinds of property, that the numbers of white inhabitants become doubled in five and twenty years. Let us then consider, upon the bottom on which the colonies stand at present, at how rapid a rate their population must increase. In twenty-five years their numbers will probably have grown from two millions to four, in fifty years eight, in seventy-five years sixteen, and in an hundred years to thirty-two millions; which is such a striking prospect of increasing population in those regions, as should induce us to desert the idea of being long able to subject them by our power, and make us adopt, as its substitute, true policy for that purpose which, perhaps, for many ages may preserve what mere power might fail to secure for a few years.

There are no subjects so frequently handled as those of government, policy, and trade, but in which there is

discoverable much of ignorance and prepossession, and those often among such as should best understand them; for many judgments are continually seen to be framed, without right information, and too many false ones are often obtruded on government, and the world, from self-interested motives; so that dishonesty and ignorance appear co-operating together, to our great national injury.

Some late unfortunate transactions that have proved greatly irritating to our colonists, have set them, as we see, upon estimating for themselves, and that turn, which has perhaps been injudiciously given to their contemplations, has served to convince them of their utility to us, which they seem inclinable to rate at its very utmost estimation, and accordingly thereon set a value on themselves; and we ought to be aware how very strongly the estimations of their own utility will, on all occasions, operate on the minds of individuals, or bodies of men.

The North-Americans now say and write, that they have ever been tolling for the benefit of the mother country; in which, if they are not considered as children, their treatment is that of slaves; and therefore, if attempted to be oppressed, they must unite in their own defence. They accordingly cry out for union; and we even see, by the public papers, that there is to be a conference, or congress of deputies for that purpose, which was first proposed for representation only, but should they not therein succeed, ought we not to be aware of what they next may proceed to consult of, and what may prove the consequence, of either rooted hatred, or rash desperation?

I, who was never in the colonies, nor have any particular connection with them, do not take upon myself to vindicate their opinions or proceedings, or to plead partially in their behalf; but endeavoured to regulate my thoughts by the principles of policy, when I venture to censure those, who are pressing for a relaxation of authority, because I am well convinced, that there are occasions when every kind of authority is necessary, and it prudent to yield upon exigencies.



as every intelligent man must know, is occasionally the case in all countries upon earth. The highest authority has often done it with true wisdom in this kingdom, as I need but instance in the year 1733, with regard to the proposed excise on wine and tobacco, and in the year 1755, with respect to the law for allowing the naturalizing of Jews; concerning the utility or propriety of which state measures, any more than of these regarding America, I deliver no opinions of my own; but I must applaud every relaxation for the sake of restoring harmony, or preventing desperation.

From true principles of policy and commerce, I, however, venture to pronounce, that whatever restrictions tend to prevent our colonists, either of North-America, or the West-Indies, from enriching themselves by other states, are of prejudice to the mother-country, because all the riches which they acquire, must, in one shape or another, finally center among us, for which conviction, I desire no better authority, than those barometers of balances the courses of exchange; and how immensely they are against every one of our colonies, must by all men be known. If therefore, from whatever they are capable by any means to get, they only subsist themselves, and being kept in a state of deep debt to us, what have we to desire more, and whom can we so much injure by restrictions as ourselves?

Restraints on their trade must then, in their nature, be impolitic; for whatever trade they carry on, if they get but a balance in their favour, which one way or other they must do, it will turn out to our advantage; and surely, of all instruments for supplying trade, if otherwise, the military and marine are the last to be employed, because their arbitrary laws and principles are quite incompatible with commerce, which can never flourish but with mildness and encouragement; nor ought vice admirals courts to be entrusted with powers over commerce, so likewise, in proportion to the remoteness of the scene of transactions from the seat of government, will ever be the degrees of the danger from trusting them therewith.

So, with regard to a medium of traffic, what could we desire more, than that our colonies should content themselves with a paper currency, in order to be enabled to send all the Bullion they could possibly acquire, in payments to us? Was not this contenting themselves with working for money, or effects, to purchase manufactures, and commodities of us? And should not we have been contented with getting all their real wealth, and leaving them with such a substitute as a paper-currency?

With regard to their taxes likewise, if they have not money to pay them, and also to purchase our manufactures whatever is gained in one way, must be lost to us in another; and surely it need not be remarked, how ruinous the loss of that trade of our supply to them must prove to us. It surely would be time enough for us to think of taxing the Americans, when they had found the means of getting more money than they wanted to pay us in the way of trade but the demanding it of them while they had it not, was reducing them to the branded Egyptian slavery, of making bricks without straw.

In short, our great object, with regard to North-America, is that of vending our manufactures, which the more they are enabled to buy, so much the better it must be for us, in the employment of our people at home, and in the returns we receive; and the more we adhere to this general scheme of common interest, and the less we perplex ourselves with particular and intricate ones, the safer and more advantageous will be the course we shall take, as well for the peace as the prosperity of both countries.

But I am afraid the true fact is, in this country of self-interested bodies and individuals, all pursuing their own good to the hurt and danger of the community, that we are more jealous of the trade than of the power of the North-Americans, which is a solecism in policy that is founded in short-sighted self-interest, to which, in the end, it will be found to prove fatal.

I am, Sir, &c.

RATIONALIS.



*An Account of the Plague at Constantinople, by Dr. Mackenzie, in a Letter to Sir James Porter. From the last Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions. (See vol. for 1764, p. 470.)*

[Read February, 23, 1764.]

SIR,

SO many great men have written upon the Plague already, as Prosper Alpinus, Sydenham, Hodges, Diemerbroeck, Muratori, Mead, &c. that it might be justly thought presumptuous in me to touch upon that subject after them. But as I find, that they differ in some circumstances, and that some of them have had an opportunity of seeing only one year's plague; I may be allowed to write to you such remarks as I have made, for almost thirty years that I have lived in this plaguy country, without any quotations or confirmations from other authors; which I hope will help to reconcile the different opinions of the above-mentioned famous authors. Which task I would choose, rather than to contradict them; for I am persuaded, that each of them wrote according to the best of his knowledge (as I do myself) without any intention of imposing in the least upon mankind.

It is beyond dispute, that the plague appears in a different manner in different countries; and that it appears differently in the same country in different years: for we find most other diseases alter more or less, according to the constitution and disposition of the air in the same climate: for, some years, fevers are epidemic, and very mortal: Other years, they are epidemic, but not mortal; the small pox the same, &c. And so the plague is some years more violent, and has some symptoms different from what it has in other years; which, I take for granted, must be the reason of any difference, that may appear in the remarks of the celebrated authors already mentioned. There is one extraordinary symptom, which the most of these authors mention, though none of them prove it, or pretend to have seen it, which seems to me inconsistent and incompatible with the animal economy; making still proper allowance for omnipotence and divine vengeance, as in that of Sennacherib's numerous army, and many other such

plagues, mentioned in Scripture. What I mean, is, that a person cannot die of the plague (such as it appears among us) instantaneously, or in a few hours, or even the same day, that he receives the infection. For, you know, sir, by your long experience in this country, that all such, as have the plague, conceal it as long as they can, and walk about as long as possible. And I presume it must be the same in all countries, for the same reason, which is the fear of being abandoned and left alone; and, so, when they struggle for many days against it, and at last tumble down in the street, and die suddenly, people imagine, that they were then only infected, and that they died instantly of the infection; though it may be supposed, according to the rules of the animal economy, that the noxious effluvia must have been for some time mixed with the blood, before they could produce a fever, and afterwards that corruption and putrefaction in the blood and other fluids, as at last stop their circulation, and the patients die. This was the case of the Greek, who spoke with your master of horse, Knightkin, at the window, anno 1752, and went and died in an hour afterwards in the vineyard of Binkderé; and it was said he died suddenly, though it was very well known to many, that he had the plague upon him for many days, before this accident happened.

Mrs. Chapouis found herself indisposed for many days, anno 1758, and complained pretty much, before she was suspected to have the plague. Captain Hill's sailor was infected in Candia, 1736; was a fortnight in his passage to Smyrna, as the captain swore to me; yet he was five days in the hospital there before he died. Mr. Lisle's gardiner was indisposed twelve days before he took to his bed, and lay in bed eight days before he died, July, 1745.

It is true, that Thucydides, in his account of the plague at Athens, relates, that some were said to die suddenly of it; which may have led others into the same way of thinking. But Thucydides (with all due regard to him) must be allowed to have known very little of the animal economy.



for he was no physician, though a very famous historian; and he owns moreover, that, when the plague first attacked the Piræum, they were so much strangers to it at Athens, that they imagined the Lacedæmonians, who then besieged them, had poisoned their wells, and that such was the cause of their death. Besides, he pretends to affirm, from the little experience he had of the plague, that the same person cannot have it twice, which is absolutely false. The Greek Padre, who took care of the Greek hospital at Smyrna, for fifty years, assured me, that he had had the plague twelve different times in that interval, and it is very certain, that he died of it in 1736. Monsieur Brossard had it in the year 1745, when he returned from France; and it is very well known, that he and all his family died of it in April 1762. The abbé, who takes care of the Frank-hospital at Pera, swore to me the other day, that he has had it already, here and at Smyrna, four different times. But what is still more extraordinary, is, that a young woman, who had it in September last, with its most pathogenic symptoms, as buboes and carbuncles, after a fever, had it again in the 10th of April, and died of it some days ago, while there is not the least surmise of any accident in or about Constantinople since December, only one excepted: but there were four persons in the same little house in September; and as the house was never well cleaned, and this young woman always lived in it, she was attacked a second time, and died. The only antecedents, that I could trace to this malady, was a great rain among the black cattle in 1745, and in the beginning of the same year, swarms of butterflies flew about, and there were numbers of caterpillars creeping everywhere; and afterwards a violent storm, and after observing the same in 1752 and 1758, you may recollect that I foretold to you, sir, that there should have a hot plague in those months, which accordingly happened, in the months of August and September 1758, when many of my family, Spathari, Skwack-cook, Charlacci Rimbeault, Jack-

The plague is now more frequent in the Levant than it was, when I came first into this country, about thirty years ago; for then they were almost strangers to it in Aleppo and in Tripoli of Syria, and they had it but seldom at Smyrna; whereas now they have it frequently at Aleppo, and summer and winter at Smyrna, though never so violently in the winter; which must be owing to the great communication by commerce over all the Levant, and more extended into the country villages than it used to be. I take the plague to be an infection communicated by contact from one body to another; that is, to a sound body from an infected one, whose poisonous effluvia, lubrile miasmata, and volatile steams, enter the cutaneous pores of sound persons within their reach, or mix with the air, which they draw in respiration, and so advancing by the *vasa inhalantia*, mix with the blood and animal fluids, in which, by their noxious and active qualities, they increase their motion and velocity, and, in some days, produce a fever; so that the nearer and the more frequent the contact is, the greater is the danger, as the noxious particles, exhaling from the infected person, must be more numerous, and consequently have greater force and activity in proportion to their distance.

Some persons are of opinion, that the air must be infected, and that it is the principal cause of these plagues; whereas I presume, that the ambient air is not otherwise concerned, than as the vehicle, which conveys the venomous particles from one body into another, at least in such plagues, as I have seen hitherto at Smyrna and Constantinople; allowing always, that the different constitution of the air contributes very much to propagate the plague: for the hot air dilates and renders more volatile and active the venomous steams, whereas cold air contracts and mortifies them. The person having the plague may be said to have a contagious and poisonous air in his room and about him, while at the same time the open air is free from any dangerous exhalations; so that I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plagu- person lived,



lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

The pestilential fever shews itself first, by a chilliness and shiverings even in the months of July and August, so very like the first approaches of an ague; that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other at first sight. This cold fit is soon accompanied with a loathing, nausea and desire of vomiting, which obliges the patient at last to discharge a vast quantity of bilious matter, with great uneasiness and oppression in the thorax and mouth of the stomach, attended sometimes with a dry cough, as in an intermitting fever; and even in this stage it is very difficult to distinguish the one from the other. Next, the patient has a violent head-ach and giddiness, with some slight convulsive motions; he breathes hard; his breath and sweat stink; his eyes are ruddy, he looks frightened, sad, and pale; he has an insatiable thirst; his tongue is yellowish, with a red border; he has a total loss of appetite, restlessness, great inward heat, and more than could be expected from the fever, which is sometimes pretty moderate, but grows stronger frequently towards night; the patient very often bleeds at the nose. He continues in that dismal condition for some days, until the venomous matter begins to be separated in some measure from the blood, and discharges itself critically upon the surface by the cutaneous eruptions of buboes, carbuncles, blains, petechial spots, and some small vesicles or blisters; but all these symptoms are not to be looked for in the same person. When the cutaneous eruptions appear and grow sensibly, the patient finds himself better, and somewhat relieved from the great oppression he laboured under before. Some persons in the above time have a very violent fever, sometimes attended with a delirium and phrenzy; others are stupid, sleepy, and complain of nothing. One of Captain Hill's men mentioned before; and the young fellow, who died of the plague last year, which he had in our palace; for I no sooner found, that he had a fever, and was at the same time so very stupid and senseless, but I concluded he had the plague, tho' it was strenuously maintained by the servants, that he had not been out of the kitchen for a month; but, upon

strict examination, it was found, that he had many plaguy symptoms, as buboes, carbuncles, &c. upon his body, and that he had been in an infected house near the palace about 13 days before; wherein no doubt he received the infection. Such as are furious and delirious, seldom live long, as they who are sleepy and stupid; but if they live long enough to have the cutaneous eruptions plentifully, and their phrenzy begins to abate afterwards, they may recover more probably than such as are sleepy and have a moderate fever; tho' I have known some of them likewise die; as Delaria, the French druggist, who went on horse-back on Friday to Giampersé, looking upon himself past danger; but died next Saturday morning. Marsellini's eldest son, 1738, thought himself so very well after the eruptions of the buboes, that he went from town, and dined at Therapea, and returned to town the same evening, and died, after he had been delirious for some days before, and had had the plaguy fever from the time he left Buikdersé about ten days before.

I make no doubt, Sir, but you are very sensible, that nothing in this country, either air or diet, produces the plague, though both contribute much to its progress and violence, as it is brought here or to any part of this country from any other infected place; for you know, by long experience, that it rages most in the months of July, August, and September, when the diet of most of the inhabitants (who are the greatest sufferers by the plague) consists of unripe fruits, cucumbers, melons, gourds, grapes, &c. The plague breaks out here in Smyrna, some years, when it is possible to trace whence it is conveyed; for some houses, which are infected, and not well cleansed, the infected person is ready to lodge some of the venomous molecules in wool, cotton, hair, or skins, &c. all winter long; which put in motion by the heat in April or May, breathe out of their nidus, they resided, and recover so much of their action, as to enter into the porous pores of any person, comes within their reach, and infect him; as it happened at the F







boiled in water, with a little lemon juice. On the fourth day they give him rice and water; which diet they observe strictly till the 15th or 20th day, when they begin to allow him very thin chicken broth, commonly called brodo longo, and they give him from first to last nothing but warm water to drink.

They apply first to the buboes and parotides a cataplasm of mallows and hog's lard, to advance maturation; and after they are ripe and open, they dress them with basilicon ointment.

They apply camack and sugar to the carbuncles, for some days, to cool them; and when they begin to separate, they apply a digestive of Chio turpentine with the yolk of an egg. They apply nothing to the blains and petechial spots, which appear and disappear again upon any part of the body every three or four days.

All this time they give the sick no medicines, besides Venice treacle for the poor, and some doses of bezoar for such as can afford to pay for it; and they never can be persuaded to change their method; for when you gave them Dr. James's powder, they never tried what effect it might have.

I am of opinion that all antiphlogistics should be used before the eruptions; and all alexipharmics and antileptics after them; more particularly camphire, and some doses of bark always in the remissions of the fever, and blisters ought to be of great use in the sleepy and stupid plagues, for rousing the animal spirits, and for giving them some motion; but they are never used here; and, as they live by custom, it is impossible to prevail upon them to change it.

As to preservatives, I think the best is to remove from the infected persons and houses, and to keep at a proper distance for many days from them.

Some are of opinion, that fire preserves from the plague, and purges the air; from whom I beg leave to differ: for I have remarked here, that cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague, than any other set of people in proportion to their number.

Besides, the fire enlivens and gives energy to the poisonous effluvia lodged about them, which otherwise might die and disperse in the open air, if exposed sufficiently to it. Fire moreover opens the pores, relaxes the fibres; and, as the hot weather propagates the plague, fire should do the same more or less; and for the same reason, I imagine that all perfumes must be of very little service.

The next best preservative I take to be moderation, and a diet of such meats as are of easy digestion, of a rich balsamic quality, and capable of producing a rich and generous blood. It is likewise a great preservative to be under no apprehension, and to guard as much as possible against dissipated thoughts and imaginations upon such occasions.

Thus, sir, I have laid before you in a few words, all that occurs to me upon the subject; and as most of the examples related happened in your own time, and are consistent with your memory and knowledge, I hope you can bear witness to the truth of the facts, if you think proper to present them to the Royal Society; and if not, you may dispose of them as you please, for I wrote them in obedience to your desire, and to give you an evident proof of the profound respect, with which I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MORDACH MACKENZIE  
Constantinople, St. George's day, 1748.

1748. The plague began the 10th of May, and ended in November.

1749. It began the 16th of May, and ended the 20th of October.

1750. It began April the 21st, and ended the 17th of September.

1751. It began the 15th of May, continued all the summer, autumn, winter, and to the latter end of September 1752.

1753. It began May 31st, continued all the summer, autumn, and till the 17th of September 1754.

1754. It began in June, but there was very little plague all this year.

1755. It began March the 6th, and ended the 11th of December.



Then there was none till the end of April 1758, which ended in October. It began April 4th, and ended about the 10th of September. 1760. It began April the 24th, and ended the 10th of November. 1761. It began the 10th of March, and continued till the 19th of December 1762. Since which day there has not been hitherto one accident, besides that of the young woman on the 11th of this month already mentioned. In 1751, the 20th of October O. S. a vast quantity of snow fell that cut off the distemper, and there was little plague in 1752. The former year was the most considerable, and more universally mortal at Constantinople than any in the space of fifteen years.

*An Account of an extraordinary Disease among the Indians, in the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, in a Letter from Andrew Oliver, Esq; to Mr. Mauduit. From the same.*

Read Dec. 20. 1764.  
S. I. R. Boston, Oct. 26, 1764.

Considering your connexions, both as a member of the royal society, and of the propagating the gospel among the Indians, I transmit you an account of an uncommon sickness, which prevailed the last year at the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, which lie about six or seven leagues from each other, and the latter about four or five leagues distant from the Indian plantation at Mashpee on the continent, where it did not make its appearance at all. As I had an account from the English minister, and from the physician at Nantucket, and from the society's missionary at the Vineyard, of each of whom I made the most scrupulous inquiry, you may depend on the truth of it.

About the beginning of August, when the sickness began at Nantucket, the whole number of Indians belonging to that island was 258: of which, 258 had the distemper betwixt the 10th and the 20th of February following, 36 only of whom recovered. Of the 222 who escaped the distemper, 11 were conversant with the sick, eight well separate, 18 were, at sea, and

40 lived in English families. The physician informs me, that the blood and juices appeared to be highly putrid, and that the disease was attended with a violent inflammatory fever, which carried them off in about five days. The season was uncommonly moist and cold, and the distemper began originally among them; but having once made its appearance seems to have been propagated by contagion; although some escaped it, who were exposed to the infection.

The distemper made its appearance at Martha's Vineyard the beginning of December, 1763. It went through every family, into which it came, not one escaping it: fifty-two Indians had it, 39 of whom died; those, who recovered, were chiefly of the younger sort.

The appearance of the distemper was much the same in both these islands; it carried them off in each, in five or six days. What is still more remarkable than even the great mortality of the distemper is, that not one English person had it in either of the islands, although the English greatly exceed in numbers; and that some persons in one family, who were of a mixt breed, half Dutch and half Indian, and one in another family, half Indian and half Negro, had the distemper, and all recovered; and that no person at all died of it, but such as were entirely of Indian blood. From hence it was called the Indian sickness.

There had been a great scarcity of corn among the Indians the preceding winter; this, together with the cold moist season, have been assigned by some as the causes of the distemper among them. These circumstances it is true, may have disposed them to a morbid habit, but do not account for its peculiarity to the Indians: the English breathed the same air, and suffered in some measure in the scarcity, with the Indians; they yet escaped the sickness. I do not see therefore, but that the Sudor Anglicus, which heretofore affected the English only, and this late Indian sickness, must be classed together among the Arcana of providence. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble servant,

ANDREW OLIVER.



*Extract of the Translation of M. D'Alembert's Account of the Defection of the Jesuits in France.*

**T**HE jesuits carried on a trade with Martinico; the war having occasioned them some losses, they wanted to break their correspondents at Lyons and Marseilles; a jesuit in France, to whom these correspondents addressed themselves for justice, talked to them like the *rat retired from the world*; *My friends*, said the recluse, things below no longer concern me; and what can a poor hermit assist you in? What can he do but pray God to help you in this affair? I hope that he will take some care of you.

He offered to say masses for them to obtain from God, instead of the money which they demanded, the grace to bear in a christian-like manner their ruin. These merchants, thus robbed, and treated like fools by the jesuits, attacked them in the regular way of justice; they pretended that their fathers, by virtue of their constitutions, were answerable one for the other, and that the jesuits in France ought to discharge the debts of their missionaries in America. The jesuits were so persuaded of the goodness of their cause, that as they had a right to be judged before the great council, they demanded, in order to render their triumph more brilliant and complete, to have the cause brought before the great chamber of the parliament of Paris. They lost it there unanimously, and to the great satisfaction of the public, which testified its joy at it by universal applause. They were condemned to pay immense sums to the parties, with a prohibition to them to meddle with coin-witch.

This was but the beginning of their misfortune. In the law-suit, which they maintained, it had been debated, whether in reality, by their constitutions, they were answerable one for the other. A *Bill of Questions* furnished the parliament with a very natural opportunity of demanding a sight of those famous constitutions, which had never been either examined or approved of with the requisite forms. The examination of these constitutions, and afterwards that of their books, furnished legal means more than sufficient for declaring their institution contrary to the laws of the kingdom, to the obedience due to the sovereign, to

the security of his person, and to the tranquility of the state.

I say *legal means*? for we ought to distinguish, in this cause, the legal means on which the destruction of the jesuits was founded, from the other motives, no less equitable, of that destruction. We must not believe, that either the constitutions of these fathers, or the doctrine they are reproached with, were the only cause of their ruin, though they may be the only truly legal cause, and the only one of course which should have been mentioned in the decrees issued against them. It is but too true, that several other orders have nearly for principle the same servile obedience which the jesuits vow to their superiours, and to the pope; it is but too true, that a thousand other doctors and religious orders have taught the doctrine of the power of the church over the temporalities of kings. It was not merely because they thought the jesuits worse Frenchmen than other monks, that they destroyed and dispersed them. It was because they looked upon them, with reason, as more to be dreaded on account of their intrigues and their credit; and this motive, though not legal, is certainly a much better one than was necessary to get rid of them. The national league against the jesuits resembles that of Cambray against the republic of Venice, which had for the principal cause the riches and insolence of those republicans. The society had furnished the same motives for hatred. The public were justly displeased at seeing persons of a religious order devoted to their very profession to humility, retirement and silence, directing the consciences of kings, educating the gentry, debasing at court, in the cities and in the provinces. Nothing irritates reasonable people more, than men who have renounced the world and yet seek to govern it. This, in the eyes of the wise, was the least pardonable crime of the society: this crime, which no mention was made, was greater weight than all those which were loaded with besides, and which by their nature, were more proper to cause a decree to be pronounced against them in a court of judicature.

The jesuits have even had the presumption to pretend, and several bishops, their partisans, have dared



declare it in print, that the great collection of assertions, extracted from the jesuit authors by order of the parliament, a collection which served as the principal motive for their destruction, ought not to have had that effect. That it was "compiled in haste by jansenist priests, and ill-attested by magistrates who were unfit for the work. That it was full of false quotations, passages that were mutilated or misunderstood, objections that were taken for answers:" in short of a thousand other unfair things of the like nature. The magistrates took the trouble of replying to these reproaches, and the public would have excused them: it cannot be denied, that amidst a great number of exact quotations, some errors had escaped. They were acknowledged without difficulty. But could these errors (though they had been much more numerous) prevent the rest from being true? Besides, were the complaint of the jesuits and their defenders as just as it appears to be otherwise, who will give himself the trouble of examining so many passages? In the mean time, till the truth be cleared up (it truths of this nature be worth the trouble) this collection will have produced the good which the nation desired, the annihilation of the jesuits; the reproaches with which we have a right to upbraid them will be more or less numerous; but the society will not exist; that was the important point."

*Extract from the Introduction to the Philosophy of History, supposed to be written by Voltaire.*

YOU wish that ancient history had been written by philosophers, because you are desirous of seeing it as a philosopher. You seek for nothing but useful truths, and you have scarce found any thing but useless errors. Let us endeavour mutually to enlighten one another; let us endeavour to dig some precious medals from under the ruin of ages. We will begin by examining whether the world which we inhabit was formerly the same as it is at present. Perhaps your world has undergone as many changes as its states have revolutions. It is incontestable that the ocean formerly extended itself over immense tracts of land, now covered with great cities, and producing plentiful crops.

You know that those deep shell-beds which we meet with in Touraine, and elsewhere, could only have been gradually deposited by the flowing of the tide in a long succession of ages. Touraine, Brittany, and Normandy, with their contiguous islands, were for a much longer time part of the ocean, than they have been provinces of France and Gaul. Can the floating sands of the northern parts of Africa, and the banks of Syria, in the vicinity of Egypt, be any thing else but sands of the sea, remaining in heaps upon the gradual ebbing of the tide? Herodotus, who sometimes tells truth, doubtless relates a fact when he says that according to the relations given by the Egyptian priests, the Delta was not always land. May we not pronounce the same of the sandy countries towards the Baltic? Do not the Cyclades manifestly indicate, by all the flats that surround them, by vegetations which are easily perceptible under the water that washes them, that they made part of the continent? The straits of Scilly, that ancient gulph of Charybdis and Scylla, still dangerous for small barks, do they not seem to tell us that Sicily was formerly joined to Apulia, as the ancients always thought? Mount Vesuvius and Mount Aetna have the same foundations under the sea which separates them. Vesuvius did not begin to be a dangerous volcano, till Aetna ceased to be so; one of their mouths casts forth flames, when the other is quiet. A violent earthquake swallowed up that part of this mountain which united Naples to Sicily. All Europe knows that the sea overflowed one half of Friseland. About forty years ago, I saw the church steeples of eighteen villages, near Mardyke, which still appeared above the inundation, but have since yielded to the force of the waves. It is reasonable to think that the sea in a short time quits its ancient banks. Observe Aiguemonte, Frejus, and Ravenna, which were sea-ports, but are no longer such. Observe Damietta, where we landed in the time of the Crusades, and which is now actually ten miles distant from the shore, in the midst of land. The sea is daily retiring from Rozetta. Nature every where testifies these revolutions. And if stars have been lost in the immensity of space, if the seventh Pleiade has long since disappeared, if others



others have vanished from sight into the milky way; should we be surprised that this little globe of ours undergoes perpetual changes? I dare not however say, that the sea has formed or even washed all the mountains of the earth. The shells which have been found near mountains may have there been left by small testaceous fish, inhabitants of the lakes; and these lakes, which have been moved by earthquakes, may have formed lakes of inferior note. Ammon's horn, the starry bones, the Lenticulars, the Glossopetra, &c. appeared to me as terrestrial fossils; I did not dare think they could be the tongues of sea-dogs; and I am of opinion with him who said one might as easily believe that some thousands of sea-dogs came and deposited their tongues upon a shore, as to think that thousands of sea-dogs came there to leave their tongues.

Let us take care not to mingle the dubious with the certain, and the false with the true. We have proofs enough of the great revolutions of the globe, without going in search of others.

The greatest of these revolutions would be the loss of the Atlantic land, if it were true that this part of the world ever existed. It is probable that this land consisted of nothing else than the island of Madeira discovered, perhaps by the Phoenicians, the most enterprising navigators of antiquity, forgotten afterwards, and at length rediscovered in the beginning of the fifteenth century of our vulgar era. In short it evidently appears by the shapes of all the lands which are washed by the ocean, by those gulphs which the eruptions of the sea have formed, by those Archipelagos which are scattered in the middle of the waters, that the two hemispheres have lost upwards of two thousand leagues of land on one side, which they have regained on the other.

From the LONDON GAZETTE and NEWSPAPERS of the 7th of November 1701.

At 8 o'clock the body of his late Majesty King James the second Duke of Cambridge was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster; the body having been privately conveyed from the prince's chamber the night before. About ten o'clock the procession be-

gan to move, passing through the old palace yard, to the south east door of the abbey, upon a floor raised in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each side, with a party of the foot guards, in the order following:—  
1. Drums and trumpets, and sounding a solemn march, with banners attached to the trumpets and drums, and adorned with proper military trophies; the drums covered with black.

2. Knight-marshal's men.  
3. Gentlemen servants to his royal highness.  
4. Pages of the presence.  
5. Pages of the back-stairs.  
6. Pages of honour.  
7. Physicians.  
8. Chaplains.  
9. Equerries.  
10. Secretary.  
11. Officer of arms.

12. Comptroller of his royal highness's household.  
13. An herald.  
14. Lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.  
15. An officer of arms.

16. Gentlemen of the horse to his royal highness.  
17. The CORONET, borne by a Knight.  
18. THE BODY, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight general officers.

The pall supported by four barons.  
19. A Gentleman Usher.  
20. A Gentleman Usher.  
21. A Gentleman Usher.  
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27. A Gentleman Usher.  
28. A Gentleman Usher.  
29. A Gentleman Usher.  
30. A Gentleman Usher.

31. The earls assistants.  
32. A Gentleman usher.  
33. The lords of the bed-chamber.  
34. Grooms of the bed-chamber.  
35. Women of the guard.  
36. At the entrance of Westminster Abbey, within the church, the deans and chapters attended by the choir, moved the body, falling into the procession just before the officer of arms who conducted the Lord Chamberlain and so proceeded into King Henry the seventh's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the copy held over it, while the



was read by the dean of West-  
minster; the chief mourners, and his  
supporters, sitting on chairs at the  
head of the corpse; the lords assistants,  
and supporters of the pall, sitting on  
stools on either side.

The part of the service before the  
interment being read, the corpse was  
deposited in the vault; and the dean  
having finished the burial service, gar-  
ter proclaimed his royal highness's  
stile as follows:

Thus it hath pleased almighty GOD  
to take out of this transitory life,  
unto his divine mercy, the late  
most high, most mighty, and most  
illustrious prince WILLIAM AU-  
GUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland,  
and duke of Brunswick and Lu-  
nenburgh; marquis of Berkham-  
stead, earl of Kennington, vis-  
count Trematon, baron of the  
isle of Alderney, knight of the most  
noble order of the garter, and  
first and principal companion of  
the most honourable order of  
the Bath, third son of his late most  
excellent majesty king GEORGE  
the second.

Twenty-one pieces of artillery were  
drawn into the park, and fired mi-  
nute guns during the ceremony; and  
three battalions, viz. one of each re-  
giment of guards, were drawn up  
in St. Margaret's church-yard, and  
fired volleys, on a signal given, as  
soon as the corpse was deposited.

The minute guns at the Tower were  
fired as usual.

The ball supported by four barons  
in the infant of a private of the Ban-  
nocks of his late Royal Highness the  
Duke of Cumberland.

WHEN in the rebellion in the  
North, in the year 1745, his  
royal highness led his August fa-  
ther's troops, destined to defeat the  
rebellious Jacobites, on his arrival at Pen-  
rith, in Cumberland, at which place  
he staid two nights, a tall one  
young youth, who was then at school,  
whose father had for many years  
been one of the most ancient servants  
of the royal household, but at that time  
applied to his royal highness by  
letter, setting forth what induced  
him to order the petitioner  
to be present, when, after a short  
time, for the recollecting some inci-  
dents in the petition, he conde-  
scended to the following ex-  
pression:

I remember your father well;  
his honour and integrity, as a ser-  
vant, deserved esteem. The loss of the  
good old man was a publick loss.  
Could I be persuaded that you would  
adopt his maxims, such provision should  
be made for you as would enable you  
to live with the credit and reputation  
which his merit entitled him to.  
However, take this purse, and I give  
you my promise, when, under the di-  
rection of God, these national tumults  
cease, if I survive, you will find me  
your friend! Some few years having  
elapsed, this young adventurer steered  
to town, to remind his royal patron  
of his promise; when his application  
proved so successful, that within a  
few days he became genteelly provided  
for at the royal palace at Windsor.

Copy of a Letter to David Garrick,  
Esq; written soon after his arrival in  
England.

To David Garrick, Esq; at Hampton,  
near Middlesex.

Dear Sir, Sept. 3, 1765.

PERMIT me to take this first  
opportunity of congratulating  
you on your safe arrival in England.

If an absence of two years has not en-  
tirely obliterated the memory of an  
old acquaintance, I flatter myself you  
will not be sorry to hear from me:

I am sure, with regard to myself, my  
affection for you is not in the least  
diminished; and I have too high an  
opinion of your honour and integrity  
to suspect you of an intrigue with fa-  
reigners.

My fond and sincere attach-  
ment to you is too well known to all  
the world ever to be called in ques-  
tion; and I believe I may say, which

more than most mistresses in this age  
can boast of, that when you rest, you  
were rather richer than when you  
found me; and though some malicious

creatures have been ill-natured enough  
to give out, that your health is im-  
paired by your connections with me;

and that you are almost worn out in  
my service, I hoped to convince them  
very soon that you are as good a man

as ever, and I have been much out of or-  
der ever since you went; and some peo-  
ple think I am terribly fallen away:

Nobody, you know, looks equally  
well at all times; for the generality,  
in my own opinion, I am not much

thinner than when you were with me:  
your friends have indeed been very  
kind



kind, and done all in their power to keep up my spirits in your absence: Dr. P— and Dr. H— among the rest have been of great service to me. Little C—n most obligingly visited me, when I was apparently in a decline, and sent his own apothecary Mr. King (and an excellent one he is) to my assistance. But you, and you only my dear Davy, are my truest best support; without you, I am not agreeable either to myself or others; to you I am indebted for all my power of pleasing, and if you do not return to these longing arms, I am resolved, as much as I love a crowd, to shut myself up, and see no company, at all, which, by the bye, as you very well know, would give the greatest pleasure imaginable to my sister, who hates I should see any body. You cannot conceive how many airs she has given herself since you have been abroad, and how proud she is grown of her fine voice; perhaps I may yet see the time when mine may be liked as well as hers. The ill natured world reports, that you have quite forsaken and will have no more to do with me; but I am as much above their malice, as you, I doubt not, are above such falsehood and ingratitude. In spite of all their malicious surmises, I shall hope to see you in October or November next; and if you will promise to come, I am sure I can prevail on two or three friends to give you the meeting. I am not certain whether the greatest personage (in all respects) in the kingdom will not be of the party; but this is *entre nous*. In the mean while I am

Yours most sincerely,

And most affectionately,

D. L. P.

P. S. My cloaths are some of them worn out, and others a little dirty; beg therefore you will order me a new gown for the winter.

*Description of the Citron Tree, and of the Lemon Tree. See the annexed Plate.*

THE citron tree is called *Malus Medica*, because it was first brought into Europe from Media; it is of a moderate height, with a branched spreading root, yellowish without and whitish within. The trunk is slender, the wood white and hard, and the bark of a pale green colour. The

boughs are numerous, long, slender and tough, and the oldest of them are of a light yellowish green, and armed with pale prickles; but those that are more recent, are of a beautiful green. The top of the branches are tender, and of a brownish red green, as well as the leaves, which are of the size of those of the walnut tree, generally blunt, but now and then acuminate, and they are three times as long as they are broad; the lower part is not so green as the upper, and the edges are a little serrated. The tree is always clothed with them, both winter and summer, and when they are held up against the sun, they appear to have holes in them like St. John's-wort, or rather full of transparent specks. The flowers grow on the tops of the branches, and are rosaceous, with fleshy petals, which are generally five in number, and stand almost upright; without they have a reddish bluish, but are white within, and placed in a ring. The calyx is small, and divided into five segments, and under the yellow apex; there are a great many stamina, and part of the flowers are fruitful, and part barren. Among the stamina there is a longish pistil, the rudiment of the fruit, and those flowers that are without never produce any. The shape of the fruit is oblong, but sometimes globous, and some terminate in a point, while others are blunt; the surface is wrinkled and tuberoso, and is often nine inches in length, and upwards. The size is different, as well as the weight, for some weigh six, nine and even thirty pounds. The outside is tough, thin, bitter, and hot, and the colour is at first green, which turns to that of gold, when ripe; the inner or white rind is thick, firm, sweetish with a little acidity. Within it is divided into several cells, full of an acid juice; the seeds are numerous, sometimes an hundred and fifty have been found therein; they are long, half an inch in length, sharp, at both ends; they are bitter yellow without, covered with a streaky skin, and contain a double white kernel. In hot countries both flowers and fruit may be seen on the tree at the same time, as well in the spring as the autumn; but they are more plentiful in the last.

The citron is a remedy against



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*Prunella spinosa*



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**M**AGNIFICAT

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scurvy, and its juice for burning, malignant fevers; it strengthens weak stomachs and helps digestion.

THE Lemon tree, is pretty tall, though not very full of branches; the leaves are like those of the citron tree, but shorter, and the prickles are more numerous, but less, and venemous. The flowers have much the same smell, and the shape of the fruit is likewise oval, but shorter, and not of so deep a yellow. Likewise the rind is thinner, and they are much more full of juice, which is more acid than that of citrons. Upon which account it is thought to be more cooling, and more efficacious in hot diseases; in short, what has been said of the juice of citrons may, in most respects, be applied to this.

*A Copy of the Certificate of the Commissioners of the Longitude, to the Commissioners of the Navy, relating to Mr. Harrison's Time-keeper. (See p. 485.)*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS, by an Act passed the last session of Parliament, (for explaining and rendering more effectual two acts for providing public rewards for such persons as should discover the longitude at sea, one made in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and the other in the 16th year of the reign of King George the second) it is amongst other things enacted, that one moiety of the greatest reward, which is directed in and by the said act, of the 13th of Queen Anne, to be paid to the first author or authors, discoverer or discoverers, of a proper method for finding the said longitude at sea, shall be paid to Mr. John Harrison, his executors, administrators, or assigns, when, and as soon as the principles upon which his watch, or time-keeper, is constructed, are fully discovered, and explained, to the satisfaction of the commissioners appointed by the abovementioned acts for the discovery of the longitude at sea, or the major part of them; and when, and so soon, as the said John Harrison hath assigned to the said commissioners, for the use of the public, the property of the said several time keepers, which in

and by certain articles (which he hath entered into with your board) he agreed to deliver up, and also the property of the aforesaid watch or time-keeper, deducting from, and out of the said moiety so to be paid to the said John Harrison as abovementioned, the sum of 250l. already advanced and paid to him. And whereas the said John Harrison hath fully discovered and explained the principles upon which his said watch, or time-keeper, is constructed, to the six persons named in the margin\*, who were appointed by the said commissioners to receive the said discovery and explanation, as appeareth by their reports made to us (the major part of the said commissioners) at our late meeting, on the 12th of last month; and whereas the said John Harrison hath, since that time, assigned to us, and the rest of the commissioners for the discovery of the longitude, for the use of the public, the property of the said watch, and of the three several other time-keepers abovementioned; we do, in pursuance of the directions contained in the aforesaid act of the last sessions of parliament, hereby certify the same to you, and desire you to make out a bill upon the treasurer of his majesty's navy, for the sum of 7500l. to be paid to the said John Harrison, which, with the sum of 2500l. already advanced, and paid to him (which is to be deducted as beforementioned) will be a moiety of the greatest reward provided by the aforesaid act of the 13th of Queen Anne; which said sum of 7500l. is to be paid out of any money in the said treasurer's hands, unapplied to the use of the navy.

And whereas it was agreed, at our said late meeting, that the said Mr. John Mitchell, and Mr. William Ludlam, should be allowed 50l. each, to defray the expences which they had been put to in coming up to London, and staying here some days to attend Mr. Harrison, to receive the said discovery; and that the said Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Matthews, and Mr. Larcum Kendal, should be allowed 25l.

\* Rev. Mr. John Mitchell, Rev. Mr. William Ludlam, Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Matthews, Mr. Larcum Kendal.

Nov. 1765.

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each



each, to compensate for their loss of time, whilst attending Mr. Harrison for the same purpose.

We do desire you to make bills upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 50*l.* to be paid (out of any money that may be in his hands, unapplied as aforesaid) to each of the two former, for defraying their said expences; and for the sum of 25*l.* to be paid to each of the four latter, to compensate for their loss of time accordingly.

And whereas Mr. George Witchell, has undertaken to compute, correct, and print one thousand copies of general tables, invented by him for finding the effects of parallax and refraction, which tables we think will be useful to navigation, and for which we are to make him a certain allowance: And whereas at our late meeting we did, upon his representation that he was in want of money to enable him to go on with the said work, agree that he should have an impress of 100*l.* on account; we do further desire you to make out a bill upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 100*l.* to be paid, by way of impress, (out of any money that may be in his hands, unapplied as aforesaid) unto the said George Witchell, to enable him to go on with the abovementioned tables, for finding the effects of parallax and refraction.

Dated at the Admiralty the 28th day of October, 1765, signed and sealed by the thirteen commissioners then present.

**A** Short abstract of the late trial of Ogilvie and Nairn, could give no satisfaction to any inquisitive mind, and as we have not room for a long one, we shall give our readers the following remarks from one of our correspondents.

*Remarks on the late famous Trial of Katharine Nairn and Patrick Ogilvie, in Scotland, for Incest and Murder.*

**I** find that in Scotland the method of proceeding in all their courts, is founded more upon equity than upon common law, therefore they do not adhere so strictly to the antient forms of words, or the *solemnia verborum*.

\* See *Law Mag.* 1763, p. 434.

rum, as the civilians call it, as we do here in England. For this reason when two crimes that have any connection together have been committed by the same persons, and are to be proved mostly by the same witness, to save the time of the court, the prisoners, if more than one, are all tried together, and both the crimes are set forth in the indictment \* of which many instances were given in this trial †.—Even here in England, if either of these prisoners had been indicted for murder, it would, I believe, upon the trial have been allowed to put questions to the witnesses, with regard to their incest or criminal conversation, so that the proof of the latter could have no greater effect upon the proof of the former in Scotland, than it would have had in England; for that it had some effect in Scotland I make not the least doubt, and not only would but ought to have had the same effect had the case happened, and the trial been in England.

I shall therefore briefly state the facts attempted to be proved upon this trial, beginning with those relating to the incest or criminal conversation, as to which, if credit is to be given to the witnesses, it was proved,

1. That the husband was forty, and the wife only about one and twenty when they were married.
2. That in the life time of the husband, there was in the neighbourhood a common report of the prisoners being more familiar than they ought to be.
3. That they had been often seen hugging and kissing one another, and walking in the fields together more like lovers than like brother and sister in law. And
4. That they had been several times in a bed room alone together, and that whilst they were there the husband was overheard to make such a noise as a bed usually does, when a man and woman are upon it, and in the very act of coition.

These facts were, I say, proved on the trial, if credit is to be given to the witnesses; and the last is I think a stronger proof of guilt, than that being even in bed *solus cum sola*, or *dus cum nuda*: They are both but conjectural proofs: The one by the

† See the Trial, p. 25.



the other by the eyes: but the former is a conjectural proof of the criminal act itself, the latter of a criminal intention only. Nor can I think, that it was ever established as a maxim in law, that nothing but the latter is to be admitted as a sufficient proof of a criminal conversation, even in an action of trespass: If it were, it is certain, that a married woman and her gallant might carry on a criminal intrigue as long as they pleased, without having ever been in a bed *solus cum sola, et nudus cum nuda*; for there is not one of those ladies commonly called ladies of the town, who does not know, what is meant by making a dutchess of her, nor one of them, I believe, who has not often experienced it.

But 5. One of the witnesses, who swears to the hearing of this noise, says, that she had that night, when she went to bed, left the lieutenant with her mistress in her bed room (the husband not being then at home), and that when she made the beds next day, she found that the lieutenant's bed had not that night been laid in by any body; but that her mistress's bed had been much tossed and tumbled: and another witness, who swears to this noise, says, that soon after hearing it, she went up to the room where they were, and saw the lady upon the bed and the gentleman by the bedside, pulling up his breeches. And a third witness says, that one evening, wanting to speak to her mistress, she went up to the lieutenant's room about sunset and observed by their breathing, that they were upon the bed together; whereupon she suddenly retired out of the room to the stair case, from whence she called to her mistress, who answered her from that room, and the lieutenant spoke to her at the same time from the same room. Now as to the murder, the principal facts proved upon this trial were, as follows:

1. That the prisoner Katharine Nairne some time before the death of her husband declared, that she was resolved to poison her husband; that she had prevailed upon his brother, the other prisoner, to furnish her with the poison; and that she expected it by Andrew Stewart the day before her husband's death.

2. That the brother had some days before bought some laudanum and some arsenick, at a distant village, of one Carnegie an apothecary and surgeon.

3. That on the 5th of June in the morning the brother came to Stewart's house, and gave him a small phial glass which he said contained laudanum, and a small paper packet sealed up which he said contained salts and desired him, as he was going to his brother's house, to deliver both in to Mrs. Ogilvie, the prisoner's own hands, which he accordingly did that day, and she presently locked them up.

4. That next morning Mrs. Ogilvie, the prisoner, ordered breakfast to be got ready earlier than usual, that as soon as the tea was made she filled a bowl near full of tea, milk, and sugar, and carried it up stairs to her husband then in bed, but in her way stopt at a closet near her husband's bed room, and was there seen stirring about the tea; that she then carried the tea into her husband's, and as he said a little before he died, pressed him to drink it, which he did accordingly in her presence.

5. That soon after, her husband got up, dressed, and went abroad to his workmen, in seeming good health, but in little more than an hour he returned in a violent fit of vomiting, was helped up stairs to his bed and there calling for water, one of the maid servants took the bowl in which he had that morning had his tea, and observing, something greasy and white in it, she rinsed it with cold water, then filled it up with water, and carried it up to him.

6. That upon seeing the bowl, he cried, damn that bowl, for I have got my death in it already; and at the same time bid her carry it down stairs out of his sight.

7. That the vomiting and purging continued, with short intervals and great violence, that whole day, till between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, when, in a most severe press of vomiting, he fell back and expired; but that whilst he could speak, he complained bitterly of a burning at his heart and great pains in his legs, and was continually calling for water, and that having been asked by James Millan, what was the matter with him



himself answered; I am going; James  
with no less than rank poison.

That the prisoner, did not intend  
his wife, the prisoner, did not intend  
for a husband till towards the evening;  
which one was sent for, but did not ar-  
rive till after the husband's death;  
That when he arrived, he was carried  
up to the prisoner's room, where she  
was sitting all alone, and where she  
desired him, that whatever he might  
think he should do to be the cause of  
her husband's death, she would oblige  
him to do it from the world.

That the Mrs. Ogilvie, the pris-  
soner's had heard, that the prisoner was  
coming to examine into the cause of  
her husband's death; she desired one  
of the maid servants to say that she  
the maid, had drank a little of the  
bowl of tea before her mistress had  
carried it up to her master; the maid  
ing of his death, that she was with  
her mistress in the closet when they mix-  
ed up the tea bowl, and that she, the  
maid, had drank out of the tea her  
master had left in it; that said Mrs.  
Ogilvie promised the maid that if she  
would say so, she should go with her  
wherever she went, and whilst she  
Mrs. Ogilvie had a half penny, the  
maid should have half of it; and  
that the other prisoner Patrick was pre-  
sent and likewise desired the maid to  
say so. Mrs. Ogilvie directed the  
maid to do so.

That though the deceased had  
upon his death bed complained of  
being poisoned, and had actually charg-  
ed his wife with it; and though his  
brother Patrick, the prisoner, had ar-  
rived at his house early the next morn-  
ing, yet no proposal was made for  
having the body opened and examin-  
ed; but on the contrary orders were  
given and preparations made for hav-  
ing it interred; which would have  
been done, if the younger brother  
Alexander had not arrived on the 11th  
of June, who insisted upon the body  
being opened and examined, but  
would not allow it to be done till a  
physician of consequence was present.  
The prisoner's wife in the mean time  
what Alexander insisted on; but when  
the physician came next day, he de-  
clared the body to be in such a put-  
rid state, that from the outward ap-  
pearances he could draw no conclu-

sions; that in such a state of putrefac-  
tion no certain signs could be discover-  
ed of the cause of the death by open-  
ing the body; and as it could not be  
done with safety to the operator, there-  
fore he declined it.

That a woman who had acci-  
dentally taken arsenic in what they  
call pottage, was in less than two hours  
after she had taken it, seized with a  
violent fit of vomiting and purging,  
a burning heat in her stomach and  
bowels, and a great thirst, which con-  
tinued upon her for nine hours, from  
the time she had taken the arsenic  
to her death. That next day the sur-  
geon, who had attended her, inspec-  
ed her body, and could discover no ex-  
ternal appearance different from those  
of a natural death; but upon open-  
ing the body he found the stomach  
and guts red and inflamed, the sto-  
mach appeared to be gangrened and  
in some parts of it he discovered some  
arsenick.

These were the principal facts which  
were proved on the part of the prose-  
cutor; if credit is to be given to the  
witnesses: and on the part of the  
prisoners the principal facts which on  
the same condition, were proved upon  
their defence, were as follow:

1. That the deceased was of a weak  
unhealthy constitution, and often  
complaining before his marriage, as  
well as since, of some disorder or ano-  
ther, particularly a heart cholic, or  
a pain in his stomach; which com-  
plaints continued to the day of his  
death, and were heard upon the very  
day before he died.

2. That before he was married  
he wore a plaiden jacket, and other  
sorts of things for keeping him warm,  
which upon his marriage he laid aside,  
and had not since worn them; and  
that on the day before his death,  
though he then complained of being  
sick, and of a pain in his bowels,  
yet he lay down and took a sleep up-  
on the ground.

3. That the deceased had mention-  
ed his being informed by his mother  
that indecent familiarities had passed  
between his brother the lieutenant  
and his, the deceased's, wife.

4. That the very day after the  
lieutenant had left the deceased

\* They have no such officer in Scotland as what we call a coroner, and it is a  
they have not, for upon this occasion such an officer would have been of great service.



the deceased sent a letter to him requesting him to return which he declined, because of the reports that had been raised against him.

That the deceased had complained of his not being able to get peaceable possession of his own house for Anne Clark, one of the most material witnesses for the prosecutor, and cousin-german to the deceased.

6. That after the death of the deceased, the said Anne Clark complained of the prisoners for not furnishing her with a mourning apron, and upon that occasion said, that she should make it as dear to them as if it was a gown; and I shall add to this that one of the witnesses, who had been examined on the part of the prosecutor, had said, that he considered this Anne Clark as a person given to raise dissension in families.

Thus I have given the principal facts, that, if credit is to be given to the witnesses, were proved upon this famous trial; and as to the credit due to the witnesses, I shall leave it to be determined by those who have an opportunity to read the trial at large; but I must inform my readers that there were, as I have been informed, no less than five of the most eminent barristers in Scotland employed on each side, and that the trial continued for near forty-three hours without intermission, before the jury was indicted; therefore we may suppose that all the witnesses were thoroughly sifted, and by the pleadings we find, that the above named Anne

Clark was eight hours under examination.

But I do not at all wonder at its being surprising to the people of this country, to hear of two persons being condemned to die for incest, as it is a crime not known, I believe, either to the common or statute law of England: we have, indeed, an old obsolete statute, which made it felony for a christian to marry a jew; but we have no law for punishing either christians or jews who intermarry within the prohibited degrees. Such a marriage is, it is true, voidable by the sentence of a spiritual court; but if any children be born of the marriage before that sentence, they are lawful children; and though the marriage be dissolved upon full proof of the consanguinity by the sentence of the spiritual court, yet I believe neither of the parents can here be punished by any prosecution at common law. Even in Scotland, notwithstanding their express statute against incest; yet if these two prisoners had not been accused of murder as well as incest, I am persuaded they would never have been indicted for incest; or if they had, the jury would have required a much stronger proof; for these two crimes certainly did, and it was most reasonable that they should each furnish a presumptive proof of the other: They would have done so here, tho' neither of the parties could here have been indicted for any thing but murder.

# POETICAL ESSAYS.

## THOUGHTS

*On Virtue's Sons, who eat the hard-earn'd bread*  
Of honest Industry, nor heed the stroke,  
That tears the laurel from the hero's brow,  
And lays imperial Caesar in the dust.  
The present hour—or haply, not so much—  
Alone is thine; the next may call thee hence;  
And give thee up to endless misery!  
O think on this, while yet it is to day,  
All ye who waste the scant, th'important  
space,  
In noisy riot and intemperance—  
Or, (if to less tumultuous passions prone,)  
Unnerve the vital strength of vigorous youth,  
In the lost lap of lustful dalliance!

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Or, (if to less tumultuous passions prone,)  
Unnerve the vital strength of vigorous youth,  
In the lost lap of lustful dalliance!



"The time's at hand."—To thee I call,  
 And with a friendly voice.—O cease to count  
 The glittering heaps, nor hug the useless store;  
 Learn, learn to share.—And let thy hand  
 Diffuse, like heav'n's, thy blessings on the poor!  
 What is to mortals nature's debt to be paid,  
 Will it avail, that, once, from either Ind'  
 A kingdom's wealth flow'd in with ev'ry tide  
 To swell thy coffers?—Nought remains to  
 But a pale winning cheek, and silent grave.  
 What means that pointed steel, that polished  
 What horrid purpose prompts the deep rate  
 O stay! Let nature plead!—The time's at  
 When blood for blood shall surely be repaid;  
 And darest he still to urge the fatal blow,  
 That draws down tenfold vengeance on his  
 And to perdition dooms the wretch for ever?  
 Is that shrunk spectre—(what a fearful  
 change)  
 The sprightly, once; the much-lov'd Flori-  
 mond,  
 So form'd to please?—at midnight revellings  
 Mirthful and blithe—of ev'ry winning grace  
 Too fatally possess'd, to woe the pearl,  
 And fondly triumph o'er the guilty spoils  
 Of frail, unguarded, injur'd innocence  
 Where are those rufes, now, of roscate  
 health;  
 Those eyes that sparkled, that enchanting  
 Which kindled love in ev'ry fair one's breast,  
 And lur'd the fond Cleora to destruction?  
 Ah me! the charm is o'er!—The time's  
 at hand.  
 O seize the fleeting hours that yet are thine,  
 Bewail the past! Repent, and be forgiven  
 Are there, who groan beneath oppression's  
 rod,  
 Who feel the lash of unrelenting power;  
 Whose patient merit, ill repaid with scorn,  
 With cold neglect, drag thro' a wretched  
 being,  
 And hopeless crouch beneath the galling load  
 Of penury and want! Whose modest worth  
 In secret pines, nor knows to ask relief?  
 Are there, whom now paleague's chilling frost,  
 And now a fever's rage, afflict by turns?  
 Whom gout and stone, (the leech's worst dis-  
 grace)  
 With unremitting torments torture still,  
 And rend each nerve with agonizing pain?  
 Oh, if in every shape affliction's  
 In virtue's thorny path ye've firmly trod,  
 Nor turn'd aside from fair religion's store  
 "The time's at hand"—Let angels catch the  
 sound!  
 When the freed soul, renew'd in all its  
 strength,  
 Spurning this earth, to heav'n shall wing her

\* To thee I call, but with no friendly voice.

And leave her comb'rous, painful load behind.  
 There ev'ry heart-felt bitter pang shall cease;  
 And the poor throbbing pulse shall beat no  
 more;

There blest thro' an eternity's wide room  
 Your harp you'll tune to your Creator's  
 praise;

Nor cease to adore a dying Saviour's love.

On the York Theatre.

FAME swells her trump:—Echo repeats  
 the sound.

And hills and dales with E'or's name re-echo;  
 Instant as lightning from his Delian shrine,  
 Phœbus, attended by the tuneful nine,  
 To Ebor flew—the new created fame

They all applaud:—Here taste and genius reign,  
 Cries Phœbus:—Here for ages shall they bloom;  
 Nor longer shall regret their Athens, or  
 their Rome.

Well-pleas'd (proceeds the God) I view  
 Nature combin'd to humanize the heart;  
 Here Frodham, form'd by graceful taste to  
 please,

To soothe the soul, and charm with plaintive  
 With rage, than lightning quicker, to controul;  
 Or, horror struck, to fright the guilty soul:  
 Passion at his command now soars, now falls,  
 At his command passion the soul enthral;  
 By me inspir'd, he captive leads the mind,  
 Form, feeling, Eloquence, in him are all com-  
 bin'd.

Melpomene with smiles her favourite hail,  
 While envy sickens and dull ignorance rails;  
 The tragic crown, my best-lov'd son, be thine;  
 To thee my power in Ebor I resign:  
 She said—Loud Plaudits thunder thro' the face,  
 And with one voice they cry—Long, long, may  
 Frodham reign!

With wit, with elegance, and ev'ry charm  
 To give delight, and coldest bosoms warm;  
 Gracefully gay, sense beaming from her eye  
 With native ease, and sweet variety,  
 What nymph is this?—My favourite darling  
 fair,

Replies Thalia with a spritely air,  
 Phillippa;—Whose genuine humour, wit and  
 grace

Make Mortals oft mistake the fair for me;  
 By me inspir'd, she chafes spleen away,  
 She moves, she speaks,—and all's serene and  
 gay.

In vain, replies Melpomene, your claim  
 By me inspir'd, she foremost stands in fame;  
 By me inspir'd, she gives the pleasing strain,  
 She soothes, she melts, she captive leads the  
 heart;

From me her power to soften and controul  
 From me those looks that pierce the very soul  
 And while my Phillippa charms the  
 ing age,

Virtue thro' her shall dignify the stage  
 Apollo looks respect, the Muses bend,  
 And smiling hail their spritely, conscientious  
 A voice

Milton.

† The physician's.



A voice which more than Syren's voice can move,

A voice to charm all passion into love;  
A pleasing form, a tender feeling mind,  
And lively sense in Mahon are combin'd.

The buskin grave and cheerful sock unite  
Their different powers, in Oram, to delight;  
Paros and declamation both conjoin'd,  
With laughing mirth and glee in him we find;  
Tho' who by taste inspir'd fair nature love,  
Most loving nature, Oram still approve;  
So truly just in all he acts or says,  
Dearest critics must allow him praise.

Nor to those few do we our praise confine  
Others unnam'd with equal merit shine;  
Cries Phœbus;—when with mirth creative  
look,

Thalia thus her Robertson bespoke;  
Thou, child of nature, at whose joyous birth  
Gleam, that black fiend, conceal'd him deep  
in earth;

Who droll thyself, dost pleasure still impart,  
Thou best receipt for a disemper'd heart!  
Thou Proteus-like, tho' different forms you  
wear,

Are still the character that you appear;  
Accept this wreath, that all mankind may  
know,

For ages hence, cries Phœbus, be it known,  
And nature here shall fix their throne;  
And Baker's name 'mongst those distinguish'd  
stand,

For ages hence, cries Phœbus, be it known,  
And nature here shall fix their throne;  
And Baker's name 'mongst those distinguish'd  
stand,  
York, Oct. 30. 1765. CANDID.

*On the Immortality of English Verse, after Ovid.*

WHY are my tuneful hours traduc'd by  
spight?

Why term'd trifling and the verses light?  
Why will the say "While strenuous years  
support,

Thou th' allurements of the camp and  
the babbling bar's grave moots and laws,  
And all the musty rolls of vulgar laws?

Like these, let busy mortals shine,  
Whose immortality is mine.

Still live, whilst Britain's sons are  
alive,

Britain's navy awes the subject wave,  
And her bold arms while rocks and fields  
Ceres to the sickle yield;

Will eye out last times cank'ring ails,  
And give new force, yet his art prevail.

His self immortal Shakespeare's name,  
And nature always are the same.

And Dryden's breathing lyre,  
And only in the gen'ral wreck expire.

And Cupid's bow is strong,  
And Waller, will be sung.

Angels shall con immortal Milton's ear,  
When sun, and moon, and stars shall be no  
more.

Age after age Belinda's cheek shall glow,  
And Eloisa's pensive sorrows flow;

By latest time be Lyttelton approv'd,  
And with her Lyttelton be Lucy lov'd.

Kings shall give place to verse, their distance  
know,

And take their triumphs with them as they go;  
To verse shall yield the source of fruitful Nile;

Let the vile vulgar gaze at things as vile;  
To me let Phœbus from the sacred rill,  
Of cool Castalia, flowing goblets fill;

Upon my brow the myrtle wreath I'll wear,  
That shrinks impatient of too keen an air;

The verse shall flourish tho' the bard be dead,  
Still by the anxious lover sought and read.

Spight spurns the living, spites the prostrate  
grave;

Where each his just reward of fame shall have.  
Not all must perish with the fleeting breath,  
A part will triumph over spight and death.

*Semper acertum,*  
*Semper dionotum.*

*Virg.*

*SE* Elow in dist great Writ lies!  
Lamented by the god and wife!

Let gushing tears bedew his urn!  
Long let the land her hero mourn.

Yet grieve not o'er the royal dead,  
As if with him all hope was fled;

Think not his noble virtues lost,  
Our country's pride, our nation's boast!

The ætherial spark, that vital ray,  
Which gave to act th' embody'd clay,

The guardian genius of our life  
Caught, ere it reach'd its native soil;

Transfus'd it thro' the patriot hand,  
Who rose to save a sinking land!

Of WILLIAM only lost the name;  
Their heart, their councils, still the same.

**MARRIAGE-A-LA-MODE.**  
**MARRIAGE**, that makes two be-  
dies one,

Will soon their minds disjoint;  
The magnet's power is lost and gone.

The needle turns its point  
When contradiction comes apace;

The inclinations tack;  
And Love, that brought 'em face to face,

Soon leaves them back to back,  
For ever different how they keep,  
And different ways they take.

When Spouse is much dispos'd to sleep,  
Then madam's wide awake.

The wedded pair their fate deplore,  
No joys their union bless;

She ever sighs for something more,  
And he for something less.

To



To Mr. QUIN, upon his sending for his Spectacles, which he had left behind at—

He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stole,  
Let him not know't, and he's not robb'd at

OTHELLO.

FROM Shakespeare's law there's no appeal  
To show what is, what was to fail.

To keep the spectacles you left,

As you must wear them, would be best.

Your sight, alas, the worse for wear,

Your spectacles you cannot spare;

But when, my friend, you leave behind

Strong tokens of a vigorous mind,

That coin, which never falls or lights,

That sterling wit you pay at sight;

That dunces' tolling from your tongue,

So bold, emphatical, and strong;

That various whim, that social glee,

The quick enlivening repartee,

Jack Falstaff's rich variety!

Such, when you leave, to you unknown,

Without a theft, I'll make my own.

You can't be robb'd, yourself must grant,

Of what you neither miss, nor want.

A REBUS.

WHAT in Greenland, or Russia, is found all the year;

But in England, does only in winter appear;

With a title that Spanish grandees may assume;

Will name a sweet girl, that like Hebe will bloom.

EPIGRAM.

WHERE nature governs, it is plainly shown;

Each sex prefers the other, to their own;

Yet Timon, sprightly, young, and form'd to please,

Shuns the fair sex as danger, or disease;

The fair pursue him, I'm not certain then;

They love him more, because he loves the men.

A.D.

ANACREON, ODE.

HASTE, from the rosy bow

Ye blooming, silver train,

Here lead the sprightly dance, for this

Is pleasure's golden reign.

Hither the spicy goblet bear,

With rosy garlands crown'd;

Let braided roses bind our hair,

And shed their ecstasies round.

No flower that decks the vernal plains,

Such sweetness can disclose,

Nor even immortal Jove, amidst

The fragrant blushing rose.

IV.

With roses crown'd, the God of love,

The softest dances leads,

All as the beauteous graces rove

O'er the enamell'd meads.

V.

Let me then, ev'ry pleasure share,

That kindles soft desire,

Let me the rosy chaplet wear,

And wake the trembling lyre!

VI.

Let me whenever the sportive band,

Does o'er the plain advance,

Claim my lov'd Celia's snowy hand,

And lead the sprightly dance!

ANSWER TO DOUGLASS'S RHYME.

AN Epithet, given to a study, is—Brown.

Thus we're in a fair way—do you see

And all my good sir, that remains to be done

Is to smother ourselves with an E.

A letter so frequent appearing in English,

We cannot long want a supply:

From the merits, or take it, your fair, (the

distinguishing)

Or, borrow it else, from her—eye.

The Discovery, a real and interesting Story.

Continued from p. 521.

THE colonel, after his soliloquy,

measured the distance to the house

and, as he approached nearer, heard a

confused report of voices, his friend's higher

more impetuous than the rest, and, by

sound, a female's complaints, sighs,

weeping. He hesitated not a moment,

rang at the door, yet were the inmates

too much employed to hear him, till he

by repeated pulls of the bell, roused

from their inattention. A

footman opened the door, seemed

surprised with the sight of the colonel,

was going apparently to inform his

of his visit, but Clayton, with his usual

dom, booted thro' the hall, and into the

apartment, whence the sound of the voices

proceeded, and opening the door, a

seated which he had little apprehension

amid a group of domesticks lay

upon a couch, pale and apparently

at some distance, sat a most lovely

female, the images of grief and despair,

her cheeks livid, every now and then,

she raised her eyes heaven-ward.

Three of the female servants endeavoured

to rise to please, and to persuade

her to leave the room, whilst the others were

the temples of, and applying harsh

other revivifiers to, their master.

Clayton exclaimed, What can all

mean? Belmont!—my dear Belmont!

to your friend".



Belmont languidly opened his eyes at the sound of this well-known voice, and holding his hand out, said faintly, "Dear Clayton, I am glad you are here, for tho' grievous to expiate my shame—I shall find satisfaction to declare to you my repentance, and to clear the innocent cause of my misfortune."—He was going on, when a second alarm at the door put a period to his speech. It proved to be a servant, with Mr. Page, a surgeon, who, assuming all the solemnity the occasion seemed to call for, and respectfully bowing to the gentlemen, asked Belmont where he had been wounded? Before this moment Clayton had not perceived that a stream of blood had ran from his friend's breast upon and under the couch, for as their master began to speak, no one of the servants thought proper to tell him, what they supposed he was going to impart himself, and Mr. Page, the wounded gentleman replied, in my wound I believe, incurable; but take notice, before Col. Clayton, that it was given me by that lady, in defence of her injured honour, which I vitally, and contrary to all laws of humanity and virtue, endeavoured to attack. She is perfectly innocent, and the injured party, tho' not more, she is wronged, &c.

incurred the greatest misfortune of my life.

Madam, the colonel replied, "You are very affable, so gentle, so kind, so tender, so benevolent, will acquit you of every thing obnoxious to humanity, even if my friend's testimony, so publickly given, had not. Nor can I conceive that in any thing you can act in contradiction to discretion and prudence. Your considerate apology for Mr. Belmont, shews your discerning goodness; indeed nothing less could be expected from a lady, whose delicate form and manners, bespeak a heart full of rectitude and goodness. But suffer me, Madam, in conjunction with Mr. Page, to persuade you to retire from his apartment to your own; your being in sight may increase the perturbations of our friend, for whom you seem to have so sensible a concern. So saying, he offered her his hand, and led her out of the room to her own; then, taking a respectful leave, returned to Belmont's again, where, finding he was dressed and fallen into a doze, he left the surgeon, and returned to his own house, full of the strange and unaccountable incidents he had been witness of."

The morning was no sooner advanced than Clayton arose, soon after, went to Belmont's house, and found, upon enquiry, he had rested tolerably well. Mr. Page, who was with the patient when he came in, assured them, if his mind could be kept calm, he would promise for his recovery; whilst they were conversing together on this topic, a violent ringing was heard at the door, and soon after the sounds of many voices, in different and discordant keys, in the apartments below, and immediately a servant ran in, with a wildness in his looks, and, whispering the colonel, begged his presence, as the hall was crowded with persons, who were very clamorous to see his master.

[To be continued in our next.]

Ten Queries on the Exportation of Bread-Corn,  
and including our Corn-fields for Culture, humbly  
presented to the Consideration of Persons in Power,  
by a Person Well-affected to his King and  
Country.

QUARRY I.

**H**AS not the advanced price of bread-corn been a long occasion of distress to many poor families in England?

11. If the poor suffer, will not our man-  
ufactories suffer with them? and indeed, will  
not the evils that affect them, affect trade in  
general, and, in the end, every inhabitant  
of the nation?

III. Does not the exportation of corn and meal in such large quantities as have lately been sent abroad necessarily raise the price of these commodities at home?

IV. Is not such exportation of bread-corn and meal a peculiar disadvantage at a time when many thousand acres of land are yearly











Leach, in the court of Common Pleas, in consequence of his verdict found at Guildhall in December 1764, (See this Vol. p. 673.) against Messrs. Money, Watson, and Blackmore three of his majesty's messengers, was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the court of King's Bench, upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions brought by the defendant. By this important decision, Mr. Leach will recover his 400*l.* damages with all costs of suit.

**WEDNESDAY, 13.**  
The lottery began drawing, at Guildhall, when No. 55617 was the first drawn ticket, and as such entitled to 50*l.*

Count de la Marmora, envoy extraordinary from Sardina, had audience of leave, of the king, and Baron de la Perriere, his successor, had his first private audience, to deliver his credentials.

In the afternoon, pursuant to a sentence of the high court of Justiciary in Scotland, his majesty's fourth reprieve being expired, Lieut. Patrick Ogilvie was carried from the Tolbooth, and hanged in the grass market at Edinburgh. (See p. 586.) His behaviour gave ground to the spectators to think him penitent, as he seemingly resigned with much composure to his unhappy fate, but we do not hear he made any public confession. So great a concourse of people has perhaps not been seen there, on such an occasion, in the memory of man. A very moving incident happened after Mr. Ogilvie was turned off: The noose of the rope slipped, and he fell down, but was immediately carried up again by two or three of the city servants, Mr. Ogilvie, in the mean time, making what resistance he could, and was turned off a second time, and then continued hanging till dead.

Another account says, he denied his guilt to the last moment, and denied it with such circumstances of solemnity, as astonished every body, and confounds many. After he was thrown off the ladder, the rope broke! He was stopped at first with the fall, but before he could be thrown off again, he recovered his senses, and called out with a loud voice, I adhere to my former denial, and die an innocent man. Katharine Nairn's sentence is respited till March, she being six months gone with child. (See p. 593.)

Richardson was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, (See p. 543.) Andrew Fitzgerald was respited the same morning. When the turnkey went into his cell to acquaint him therewith (for the whole was done without his knowledge) the poor man who was at prayers, expected that it was his summons to die; but upon hearing the happy news, he instantly dropped down upon his knees, and prayed for his majesty, and all his unknown benefactors.

**MONDAY, 25.**  
Three of the desperate murderers of the keeper of Maidstone goal (See p. 433.) were brought up to the court of King's Bench, their identity proved, and sentence passed upon them, to be executed by the appointment of the sheriff of the county.

**TUESDAY, 26.**  
An house was consumed by fire, in Graveland, Southwark.

The bishop of London, and some other prelates, have ordered an exact account of the number of mass-houses, in their dioceses, and of the Roman catholics, to be taken.

The Grocer's company have given 100*l.* to the sufferers by the late fire in Bishopsgate street.

Six houses have been burnt, at Axminster, in Devonshire.

Thirty Welsh fishermen perished in a late storm near the bar of Chester.

A gun-powder mill, on Hounslow heath, lately blew up, and three persons thereby lost their lives.

Hamet Aga ambassador from Tripoly has his first audience on the 15th to deliver his credentials.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, had sometime since, the honour of presenting to her majesty, from the Nabob of Arcot, a small vase, or bottle, of the purest rock-crystal (with a gold enamelled stopper and rim, and a small chain to it) filled with the most genuine Ouzar, or essence of roses, which were very graciously accepted. It was transmitted to him in the Carnarvon, by his son, Capt. Kirkpatrick, commander of cavalry at Madras.

On November 21, twenty-four fishermen were lost in a storm, from a boat, near Benwick; who have left twenty-four widows and fifty fatherless children. Many lives were also lost along the north-coast, and ships, &c. wrecked, particularly at Holy Island, Hummer, South Shields and Sunderland. Twelve fishermen from St. Andrew's, in North-Britain, also perished.

A young married lady, at Tyd St. Mary near Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, on some matrimonial discontent, lately shot herself.

Several Houses and warehouses have been destroyed by fire, at Abingdon, Berks.

One Mr. Howard, schoolmaster and clerk of the parish of Lillington, in Cambridgeshire, whose goods had been seized by Mr. Wedd, of Foulmire, shot Mr. Wedd, afterwards cut his own throat, of which the latter died soon after.

At a meeting of freeholders, &c. at Boston in New-England, the 18th of September, a committee of seven gentlemen was chosen, to draw up and transmit to Mr. Secretary Conway and Colonel Barre, several addresses of thanks for their patriotic speeches in parliament, in favour of the colonists, and to



five correct copies thereof to be placed among their most precious archives; and have voted the pictures of those gentlemen to be placed in their town hall.

The stamp-duty is so repugnant to the ideas of the people of America, that in most of the northern colonies they have obliged the stamp-officers to resign their places; and when the gentleman appointed for Virginia arrived there, he was well entertained with a supper and a ball, had great civility shewn him; but was obliged next morning to re-embark on his return to England. When the stamped-papers arrived at Philadelphia, the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours half mast high, the bells rung, being muffled, and every countenance betrayed dejection. Finally, they obliged the stamp distributor to promise not to exercise his office, and the stamped papers were obliged to be taken on board a man-of-war, to secure them from the rage of the populace. The lawyers in New Jersey, &c. have resolved not to use the stamped papers. (See p. 545.)

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, Aug. 17. Tuesday last the house of assembly met according to proclamation, and made choice of the hon. Charles Price, Esq; for their speaker, after which his excellency was pleased to order their attendance on him to present their speaker, who being approved, his excellency made a speech, recommending concord and unanimity. (See p. 321.)

A Council held at St. Jago de la Vega, on Friday the 16th of August last, present, His excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Esq;

His excellency ordered the provost-marshal to go to the house, and, in his majesty's name, command the attendance of the house immediately in the council-chamber.

The speaker and the house attending accordingly, his excellency was pleased to make the following speech.

Mr. Speaker, AS you omitted, at the time when I approved of the choice which the house of assembly made of you to be their speaker, to apply to me for the usual privileges, I have sent for you to ask, whether you will now make application for them?

The speaker made answer—I do not think there is occasion for it.

His excellency asked again, if he would or

The speaker answered—I do not intend

His excellency was then pleased to say, As it is my duty to see that the just order of the proceedings of the house of assembly be preserved, and their usual privileges maintained, as well as that his majesty's prerogative suffers no violation; I do in his majesty's name dissolve this general assembly, and dissolved accordingly.

# MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

August 29. **M**R. Samuel Smith was married to Miss Grose.

Sept. 5. George Wingfield, Esq; to Miss Barkas—6. Tho. Cartwright, Esq; to Miss Desaguliers—7. Baron de Bondeli to Miss Devisme—9. Christopher Heron, Esq; to Mrs. Floyd—20. Henry Villiers, Esq; to Miss Clara Worthington.

August 30. The relict of Sir Henry Es-kine, bart. was delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 2. Mrs. Western, of Mortimer street of a daughter.

Oct. 4. Charles Chester, Esq; was married to Miss Legge—Mrs. Mackenzie of Seaforth, to Lady Caroline Stanhope—8. Lord Newnham, to Hon. Miss Vernon—16. Osborne Fuller, Esq; to Lady Blois—23. John Wood, Esq; to Miss Kent—Isaac Hollier, Esq; to Miss Godfrey—23. Dan. Roberts Esq; to Miss Durant—25. John Ragg, Esq; to Miss Waldon—Rev. Mr. Lion, to Miss Mary Battenham—25. Wm. Alder, Esq; to Miss Graham—30. Walter Ellis, Esq; to Miss Pennice.

Oct. 5. Lady St. John, was delivered of a daughter—27. Mrs. Threlk, of Southwark, of a son.

Nov. 16. Thomas Cave, Esq; was married to Miss Edwards—Richard Pennant, Esq; to Miss Sukey Warburton—17. Charles Stonor, Esq; to Miss Eugenia Blount—23. Mr. Bunce, printer, to Miss Gritton—25. Capt. Dalrymple, to Miss Haward, a 30,000l. fortune.

Nov. 21. Mrs. Monson, of Camberwell, was delivered of a son and daughter—21. Dowager Lady Middleton, of a son—Mrs. Hill, wife of the doctor, of a daughter—22. Mrs. Upton, of Ingmire Hall, Westmoreland, of a son and heir.

Lately married, Thomas Mace, Esq; to Miss Hilliard—Edw. King, Esq; to Miss Blower—Lord Charles Montague to Miss Hallmer—Miles Stapleton, Esq; to Miss Dunw—Sir William Halton, bart. to Miss Garger—Geo. Hiscox, Esq; to Miss Sedgewicke—William Ellis, Esq; to Miss Wood—Richard Milles, Esq; member for Canterbury, to Miss Tanner—Robert Juliers, Esq; to Lady Charlotte Edgworth—Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, to Lady Frances Mordaunt—Frederick Young, Esq; to Miss Hesham—right hon. earl of Effingham, to Miss Proctor—George Edmonds, Esq; to Miss Edmonds—Benjamin Heron, Esq; secretary of North Carolina, to Miss Marsden—Baron Westphalen to Miss Jenny Withart—Bernard Luxon Esq; to Miss Sophia Symmonds.

Lately delivered, Mrs. Kynaston, of Red-lion-square, of a son and heir—Countess of Fingal, of a son—Countess Spencer, of a daughter—Countess of Hopeton, of a son—Mrs. Gascoigne, of Caven-



diff. square, of a son and heir—Mrs. Theobald, of Dulwich, of a son and daughter—Mrs. Holdsworth, of Dartmouth, of a daughter—Mrs. Budden, of Bedford Row, of a son—Princess of Nassau Weilburgh, of a prince—A cool heater's wife, on Salt-petre bank, of three girls—A woman in Piccadilly, of a boy three feet in length and weight 27 lb—A porter's wife, in Berwick street, Soho, of three girls and a boy—Lady of Hon. Tho. Townshend, of a daughter.

Deaths. Sept. 5. DANIEL Devert, Esq; late a

commissioner of the navy—Francis Bishop, of Brades, Warwickshire, Esq;—Richard Shubrick, of Bucklers-bury, Esq;—Hon. James Paterson, late a lieutenant in the Sardinian service—8. Mr. William Walker, a common council-man of Bishopsgate ward—Rev. Dr. John Nicoll, canon of Christ church, Oxford—11. Dowager lady Newdigate, mother of Sir Roger—15. Alexander Home, Esq; member for Southwark—16. Mr. Abraham Jafon, a West-India merchant—18. Basil Wilmot, of Moulsey, Surry, Esq;—21. Rev. Dr. Booth, dean of Windsor, aged 84—22. Right hon. lord Middleton—20. John Taverner, Esq; the oldest justice of the peace for Surry.

Oct. 1. William Vere, Esq; a barrister at law—6. Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq; member for Newport—7. Henry Cowling, senior, of Putney, Esq;—9. His grace Lionel, duke of Dorset, &c. &c. a knight of the garter, &c. &c. succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son the earl of Middlesex, now duke of Dorset—10. Rev. Dr. With, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleetstreet—11. Mr. Michael Deane, a Blackwell-hall factor—17. Hon. Miss Windsor, sister of Lord Windsor—Mrs. Karrington, grand-daughter of lord chancellor Bacon, aged 92—19. Sir Edward Blount, bart.—Rev. Dr. Neale, rector of St. Mary, Rotherhithe—20. Thomas Foster, Esq; member for Dorchester—26. Right hon. earl of Offaly, eldest son of the marquis of Kildare, aged 18—29. Nathaniel Bralley, Esq; an eminent banker—30. John Yenson, of Barking, Essex, Esq; aged 80.

Nov. 7. Baron de Crois, ambassador from Russia—12. Wayman Lee, Esq; a barrister of the Inner-Temple—Christopher Winstanley, Esq;—13. Peter Sturgeson, of Chelsea, Esq;—21. Hon. Townshend, Esq; admiral of the White, governor of Greenwich hospital, member for Rochester, &c. &c.—24. John Hammet, Esq; barrister of Lincoln's inn. Lady Anne Campbell, great aunt to the earl of Breadalbane—Thomas Blencowe of Hayes, Middlesex, Esq;—Mrs. Harcourt, wife of Eliab Harvey, Esq;—Robert Wells, Esq; late member for Taunton—Mrs. Cooke, wife of George Cooke, Esq; member

for Middlesex—Mr. Nichols, lately chosen a bridge-master—Thomas Brett, late of Plymouth, Esq;—Dame Fagg, relict of Sir Robert Fagg—Mr. Joel Stephens, bookeller, in Fleetstreet—Sir John Robinson, of Cranford in Northamptonshire, bart.—Sir Samuel Robinson, knt. usher of the black rod—Daniel Bewley, of Hampstead, Esq;—John Warrener, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex—Sir Rowland Wain, of Nostal in Yorkshire, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Rowland—Sir Thomas Dennison, knt. late a judge of the King's Bench—Right hon. lord Lindores, major-general, and col. of the 41st regiment of foot, succeeded by his only son—Robert Pepys, of Dulwich, Esq;—General Sir Charles Howard, knt. of the Bath, &c. &c.—Mr. Brickley of the Park, Southwark, aged 102—John Bertles, Esq; comptroller of the customs at the Grenades—John Revi, Esq; formerly a linen-draper—John Cummings, of Gray's inn, Esq;—Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq;—Joseph Dwight, Esq; in New England—Samuel Atkins, Esq; a superannuated rear admiral—Lieut. col. Christopher Legard—Philip Allen, Esq; post-master of Bath—Mr. Davenport, rector of St. Matthew, Bernal Green—Lady Molloy, relict of Charles Molloy, knt.—Barnard Cowling, of Barnes, in Surry, Esq;—Hon. Mr. Andrew Windsor, uncle to lord Windsor—Robert Sparrow, of Warlingham, Suffolk, Esq;—Lady Margaret Gordon—Samuel Janson, Mortimer street, Esq;—Nathan Albert, Esq; a solicitor in chancery—Rev. Dr. Sturgeson, provost of Eton college—Mrs. Judith Sambrooke, sister of the late Sir Jeremy Sambrooke of Sir Tho. Wheate, bart.—Lady Chapple, relict of the late judge Chapple—Mrs. Chard, of Biddesford, in Devonshire—Mr. Singleton, of Wigmore-row—Miss Joan Abdy, daughter of the late Sir Anthony Benjamin Langley, Esq; formerly an officer under the great D. of Marlborough—Charles Palliser, sea. of Hackney, Esq;—The countess of Yarmouth, at Hanover; the late extinct—James Coulson, of Great Lamb Surry, Esq;—Stephen Bellamy, Esq; a West-India merchant—Samuel Hetherington, Esq; a barrister of the Temple—John Marjune, Esq;—Richard Asheton, Esq; brother of Sir Ralph—Lady Eliz. Egerton, relict of late bishop of Hereford—Thomas Bramley, of Screens, in Essex, Esq;—James Wain of Ipswich, Esq;—Anthony Madoc, Esq; West-India merchant—Walter, lord of the county of Edinburgh—Mrs. Knight, of Godmersham, Kent, relict of Sir Charles Hardy—Mrs. Coulson, of Welbeck street—Col. Colesley, lieutenant of Chelsea hospital—Barbara, lady Knight—Hon. Scawell Shirley, uncle of Sir Ferrers—Davidge Gould, Esq;—John







his uncle, former general, and conducted to the Bastille.

London, Oct. 15. It is assured, that the directors of the India company have received advices, that Mr. Law, whom they sent as their agent into Asia about eighteen months ago, has been able to renew the treaties which heretofore subsisted between this crown and some of the nabos; in consequence of which, the several compting-houses the company had established in divers parts and which were destroyed by the English in the late war, are restored.

Fontainebleau, Nov. 13. The disorder of his royal highness the dauphin has gained ground for some time past, and in the night of the 11th instant he was very ill; he was in great pain again last night, but this morning was somewhat more easy, and had the sacrament administered to him. The king has ordered public prayers to be offered up for the preservation of his royal highness.

Fontainebleau, Nov. 16. Since Wednesday last the dauphin has had better nights, and the fever is something abated.

They write from Lisbon, that experience having proved that great inconveniences have attended the trade carried on to the bay of All Saints and Rio de Janeiro, whither no trading vessels could go but under the protection of his majesty's men of war; his majesty has entirely abolished that practice, and permits all his subjects to carry on any trade, and navigate their vessels in any of the ports they think fit, where trading is not prohibited by any exclusive privileges.

And that a man of war was just arrived from Rio Janeiro, with three millions of cruzeiros on board, one third of which was private property.

Florence, Oct. 17. The English gentlemen, now residing here, have had the honour to be presented by name to the great duke and duchess, and were received in a very gracious manner: many strangers of other nations were also presented by name: after which the earl Cowper and earl Tilney were, by order of the great duke, invited to dinner, as were some of the most distinguished strangers of each nation who had been presented.

Florence, Oct. 17. The English commodore hath presented to the minister of the regency of Tripoli, who is here, a bill of exchange from the bey his master, for the sum of 3000 sequins, which he is to pay by way of reparation for a ship from Mahon, which was seized by a corsair of that nation.

Vienna, Oct. 30. It is assured, that the empress queen dowager has only retained a few millions of the sum left her by the late emperor, which she has deposited in the bank of his city at four per cent. interest, and has allotted them for such of her children as are unprovided for: the remainder she has lodged there to support that bank. The em-

peror, after the example of his august mother, has allotted his share of that inheritance to discharge the debts of the state.

Berlin, Oct. 29. His majesty has issued two ordinances, by one of which he prohibits all games of chance, and by the other, the exporting of corn out of this country.

Stockholm, Nov. 5. It was yesterday determined in the pleium, that the revenue of the customs shall not be farmed this Year, but that proper officers shall be appointed to collect it for the crown.

It is not yet decided whether the offer made by the burgomaster Kierman, and his associates, of forty tons of gold, shall be accepted or not. The burgomaster Kierman contracted with the crown some years ago to build two men of war, which he afterwards sold with the king's consent, to the New India company, upon promising to build two more immediately for the government, which he has constantly evaded under various pretences. The dyet has therefore ordered, that he shall restore the sum which the government advanced him on this account, together with interest upon it.

Leghorn, October 13. The troubles in Georgia, occasioned by a resolution of the natives to discontinue their tribute to the Seraglio, seem to increase. A prince of the country, foreseeing the difficulties that would arise from such a refusal, sent some years ago 50 of his dependents to a certain place in the north to learn the art of war; which, on their return, they so well instructed their countrymen, that the prince thought it no longer necessary to conceal his intention. He therefore put himself at the head of a considerable party, which was joined by the troops of some neighbouring princes, and gained several advantages over the Turks, who have since been entirely defeated, with the loss of 6000 men slain, besides a great number wounded and taken prisoners.

#### ERRATA.

Page, 565, col. 1. l. 39, r. we have from good authority, — p. 569, col. 2, l. 36, Gent. Diary. — Mag. Oct. p. 516, col. 3, l. 38, r. 27 days, 32 decimal parts of a day. l. 40 r. 63 years and 96 decimal parts of a year.

Many favours from our ingenious correspondents are deferred to our next for want of room. — Duetrig's favour is not thought proper for insertion. — We should be pleased to oblige our valuable contributor Mr. A. but as we took any extracts from the piece he communicated, his remarks would be uninteresting to readers. The piece he so kindly offers us, we believe would not be liked in the original language, but if he will send us a translation it shall gratefully be inserted. — Lucinda may be ready next month she will see more of the Diary, than we have yet had room to insert.